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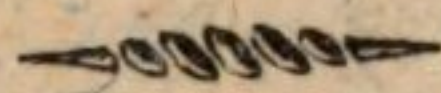
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A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

GAELIC LANGUAGE.

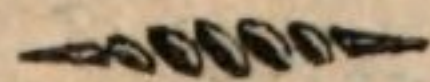


*Est quidem Lingua Hibernica, et elegans
cum primis, et opulenta.*

USSER. EPIST. I.

Níṣ ḁelḃ aṇ ḁom̃aṇ uil̃e,
Teng̃a ṣ mill̃e mór̃t̃uil̃e,
De ḃriat̃raib̃ ṣ ḃrićt̃r̃ñuite blaṣ,
Caunt ṣ ciāñt̃uil̃te cuñtaṣ.

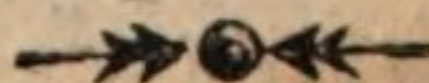
H. M'CURTIN.



Dublin.

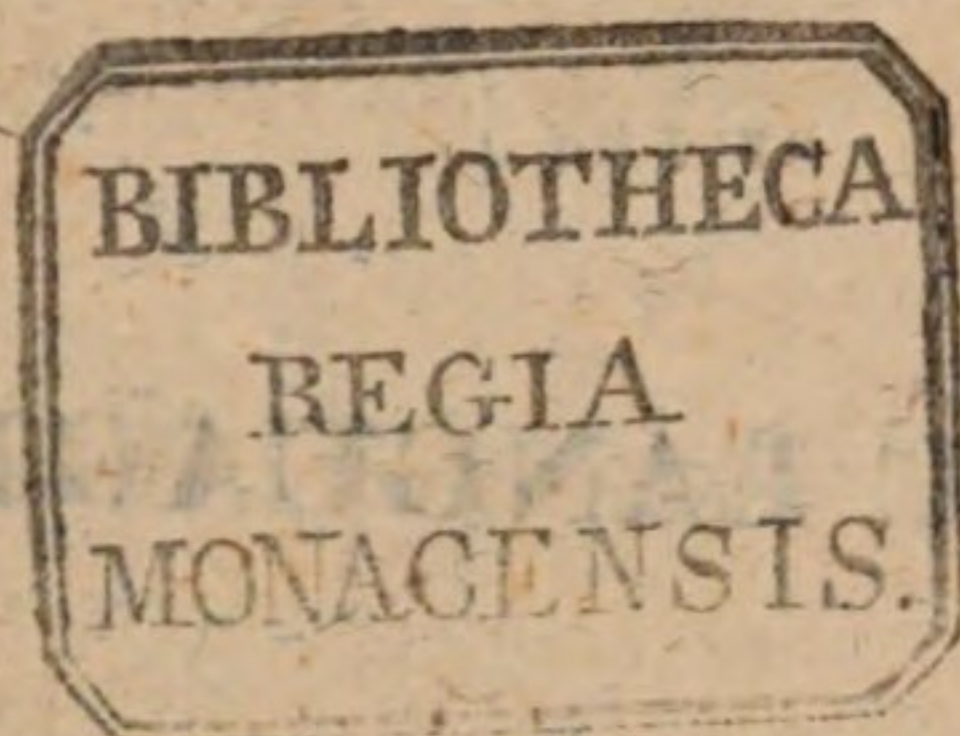
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1808.

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

TO
The Learned and Illustrious
MEMBERS
OF THE
Highland Societies
OF
LONDON AND EDINBURGH,
THIS GRAMMAR
OF THE
GAELIC LANGUAGE

Is, with every sentiment
of the most profound
admiration and respect,
humbly dedicated
by the

AUTHOR.

GALLIC LANGUAGE

OF THE

THE GALLIC LANGUAGE

LONDON AND EDINBURGH

OR

Highland Society

OF THE

M. E. B. I. R. S.

The Learned and Illustrious

TO

INTRODUCTION.

THE Language of a people, it has been universally admitted by all literary men, is the true criterion of their limitation or advancement in Civility. If harsh, grating, irregular, barren, and incongruous ; it is pronounced the dialectic medium of a rude and barbarous people ; if harmonious, elegant, flexible, copious, and expressive ; it is admitted to be the sentimental communication of a people highly cultivated in mental improvement, and consequently far advanced in civilization. The latter character has been impressed on the Gaelic Language, by the testimonies of the venerable Usher, Leibnitz, and Lhuyd, and of many other respectable personages in the walk of Literature.

It must seem strange, therefore, that the study of this language should be so little cultivated, at a time when a taste for general and diffusive learning seems universally to prevail ; but although it has been generally neglected, to the shame of Literature, for nearly three hundred years ; yet there have been from time to time, some Luminaries that dared to diffuse their vivid rays through the gloom of prejudice ; and have excited a glow of research, by which this valuable mine is now, at length, on the point of being eagerly explored ; Prejudice has been happily put to flight, and in its place, appears triumphant the fair Spirit of liberal Investigation. One, however, of late years, has ventured more boldly to step forward and calumniate ; he first declares his *ignorance* of the Gaelic, and then *ignorantly* animadverts upon what he professes not to understand. His system of misrepresentation has been brought to a very high pitch of perfection, but we will not now trespass on the reader's time by unmasking him. The following line from O'Connor's satire on Owen M'Owen, is entirely applicable to him :

Da'j léir de'n ba' d' cóir na locht.

“ A dunce who proved that wrong is right.”

The

The study of Gaelic Language and Antiquities has, of late, been auspiciously cherished by Royal favor. Mr. Davies' "Celtic Researches" have been meritedly ushered into the world by the support, and influence of Majesty; and the Gaelic of Alba is said to be eagerly studied by distinguished personages of the Royal family. It is to be fondly hoped the venerable and elegant Mother Tongue, the improved and written Gaelic of Ireland, will exhibit just claims to equal attention and admiration. Let us hail, then, the auspicious day that opens with the cheering prospect of seeing the remains of our Literature, our Laws, Poetry and History undergo candid and rational investigation. In Dublin some Literary men have associated for this purpose; from some of them, through the medium of a friend, I have received much useful information. Their labors, it is to be hoped, will verify these almost prophetic lines of O'Molloy. *Grain. Hib. Roma*, 1677.

Biaó an Shéile fá mór mór,
 An-áitíat na gcleire fínól.

"The Gaelic shall be in high esteem,"
 "In Dublin of the goblets of rosy wine."

The first grammar of the Gaelic that we know of, was published by the Rev. Francis O'Molloy at Rome in 1677, it contains little more than a prosody, to which I am a good deal indebted. Hugh M'Curtin, a native of the County Clare, published another at Louvain in 1728. In our own day, the profound and erudite General Vallancey, an English gentleman, has successfully endeavoured to rescue our language from oblivion; he published an elaborate grammar of it, which contains much curious and original information, and particularly a laborious arrangement of the irregular verbs, for which every successive Grammarian must acknowledge himself particularly indebted. He still continues the indefatigable research of our Antiquities, to which his venerable labours give interesting attraction. To him the *History* of Ireland is indebted above estimation. In Scotland the Rev. Mr. Shaw and the Rev. Mr. Stewart have both published Grammars of the Gaelic: the latter particularly can never be too much extolled; we have with admiration to acknowledge numerous obligations; but we still must say that the contemplation of any particular dialect will never convey a complete idea of any general Language.

Would

Would to God Mr. Stewart possessed that “intimate acquaintance with the vocables and structure, both ancient and modern” of the Mother Tongue, the want of which he appears to regret; he would then, in more instances than he has done, “have ventured to restore” purity and correctness to his native dialect.

Let us now say with the poet:—

Do neč tángamař de mñáib
 Wlbanač iř 'Eipenač.

“Each of us Albanian and Erinian, is of woman.”

And as we are of common origin, let us labour in the common cause of reviving our common Literature, and re-erect the venerable fabric of its ancient importance.

To obviate all difficulty, in the way of acquiring a knowledge of the Gaelic Language; and to gratify the existing eagerness in this interesting pursuit, the following system has been framed: In its formation scrupulous endeavour has been made to restore the pure and ancient orthography, which from the communications

of friends, and a pretty general acquaintance with the oldest MSS, I think I have now reduced to the original standard. To this end I have found it necessary to reject the modern abusive rule of “*letan le letan, acap cæl le cæl*” that is, “that the quality of the first vowel of every syllable must be the same (*broad* or *small*) as that of the preceding.” One reason for rejecting, as far as we find it disused in old Mss. this rule so generally considered, “destructive to the original and radical purity of the Language,” may be given in the words of the erudite Mr. Stewart. “Quiescent letters, both vowels and consonants, are not unfrequent in Gaelic. Though these quiescent letters have no sound themselves, they are not always without effect in pronunciation, as they often determine the sound of other letters. Most, if not all, the quiescent vowels seem to have been introduced for this purpose. They ascertain the *broad* or the *small* sound of the adjoining consonants. A consonant, as has been shown, has its *broad* sound, both when preceded and when followed by a broad vowel; and in like manner has its *small* sound, both when preceded and when followed by a small vowel. If a consonant were preceded by

“a vowel

“ a vowel of one quality, and followed by
 “ one of a different quality ; the reader, it
 “ has been thought, might be doubtful whe-
 “ ther that consonant ought to be pronoun-
 “ ced with its broad or with its small sound,
 “ Hence this rule has long obtained in Gae-
 “ lic orthography, that “ in polysyllables the
 “ last vowel of one syllable, and the first vow-
 “ el of the subsequent syllable, must be both
 “ of the same quality.” To the extensive ap-
 “ plication, and the rigid observance of this
 “ rule, it is owing that so many diphthongs
 “ appear where one vowel is sufficient to express
 “ the vocal sound ; and that the homogeneous
 “ vowels, when used in their quiescent capacity
 “ are often exchanged for each other, or writ-
 “ ten indiscriminately. From the former of
 “ these circumstances, most of the words in the
 “ language appear loaded with superfluous
 “ vowels ; from the latter, the orthography of
 “ many words appears, in some respects, arbi-
 “ trary and unsettled. Even a partial correcti-
 “ on of these blemishes must be desirable. It
 “ may therefore be worth while to examine this
 “ long established canon of Gaelic orthography,
 “ with a view to discover whether it has been
 “ extended farther than is necessary, and whe-
 “ ther

“ther it ought not in many cases to be set
“aside.”

“The prepositive syllable ‘im,’ when fol-
“lowed by a small vowel, is written ‘im,’ as in
“imlich,’ *to lick*, ‘imcheist,’ *perplexity*. But
“when the first vowel of the following syllable
“is broad, it has been the practice to insert
“an *o* before the *m*, as in ‘iomlan,’ *complete*,
“iomghaoth,’ *a whirlwind*, ‘iomluasg,’ *agita-*
“*tion*. Yet the inserted *o* serves no purpose
“either of pronunciation or orthography.—
“The unnecessary application of the rule in
“question appears most unequivocally in
“words derived from other languages
“From the Latin words *imago*, *templum*, *li-*
“*ber*, are formed in Gaelic ‘iomhaigh, team-
“pull, leabhar.’ Nothing but a servile regard
“to the rule under consideration could have
“suggested the insertion of a broad vowel in
“the first syllable of these words; where it
“serves neither to guide the pronunciation,
“nor to point out the derivation.”

† For the convenience of foreigners, as well as
for the guidance of natives, long estranged
from the correctness of their native idiom,

new marks of orthoëpy, lately introduced, have been adopted. The parts of Speech have been minutely investigated, through all their various forms and modifications. For the numerous inflections of nouns, authorities, where necessary, are produced, chiefly from the *Poets*, for two reasons ; first, because they are more easily referred to, 2dly, because from the very strict rules of Gaelic Prosody, it is almost impossible that corruptions can creep in. In this work is rejected all colloquial and provincial dialect, all corrupt unlettered jargon. These our efforts are in strict adherence and conformity to ancient usage, none taken at random or conjecture. The authority of the best writers to the days of Keting, as well as the philosophy of Language in general, has been religiously adhered to throughout. Supposing, however, the reader to be acquainted with the common terms of grammar, I have forbore to indulge in those philosophical distinctions, which have so much occupied Mr. Stewart ; I have adopted names, rather by courtesy, because they are familiar to us, than because they are adapted to the Language under discussion.

In this little treatise, notwithstanding my distance from the press, I have reason to hope there are but few typical errors. Though far from considering it perfect, I am not conscious of any essential errors or omissions; to a judicious critic, however, some faults and many defects may appear, and several improvements occur.

To the Literary men of England it is only necessary to express the words of M'Curtin:

Áitheim fóir na Saill glána,
Léir fhuir fíir Saic foglama;
'S do fuá nēim le nūm áige.
Dhúin a ccuim' r a ccombáire.

“I pray, moreover, the generous English, who have attained the knowledge of all literature, and who have arrived at eminence in the most abstruse sciences, to give us their confidence and affection.”—Nor could his countrymen be better addressed than in this pithy Phraseology:

Á uairle

Ἀ uairle 'Eirenn áile,

Ἀ éirí na ccéimenn ccombáirde !

Τηέητο búη ττηοη-ήuah ηαν αν,

Σέηητο lom-luaō buη leōar.

“ Nobles of beauteous 'Eire ; you Race of affectionate generations ! *Forsake your profound slumber without delay ; ply the earnest publication of your Literature.*”

E. O'C.

CHARLEVILLE,
August 8, 1808.

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CHARLES
JANUARY 8, 1808

GAELIC GRAMMAR.

PART I.

OF PRONUNCIATION AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

*The Gaelic Alphabet consists of seventeen Letters,
viz.*

Figure.	Name.	Power.
A a	Ail'm	A
B b	Beit	B
C c	Coll	C
D d	Duir	D
E e	Eò	E
F f	Fern	F
G g	Gort	G
I i	Ig	I
L l	Luir	L
M m	Muir	M
N n	Nuir	N
O o	Oir	O
P p	Peit	P
R r	Ruir	R
S s	Sail	S
T t	Teine	T
U u	Uir	U

The names of the letters are all taken from the names of trees. See Vallancey's Collect. O'Flaherty's Ogyg. Davies' Celtic Researches.

The old arrangement of the Alphabet was as follows, viz. B, beit̃, *the birch tree*; L, luiſ, *quicken tree*; N, nuiñ, or nîñ, *ash*; F, feſn, *alder*; S, *willow*; D, *oak*; T, *palm*? C, *hazle*; V, *vine*; S, *ivy*; P, peit̃, *i. e. B hard*; R, *elder*; A, *fir*; O, *furze*; U, *heath*; E, *aspen*; I, *yew*.

The letters are divided into vowels and consonants. Of these a, e, i, o, u, are vowels; the rest consonants.

The vowels are divided into *broad* and *small* or *slender*. A, o, u, are *broad*; e, i, *small*.

The consonants are divided into *mutes*, b, c, d, f, g, m, p, t. *Liquids*, l, n, r, s. *Labials*, b, f, m, p. *Palatals*, c, g. *Linguals*, d, l, n, r, s, t.

h, is not a *letter*, but a mark of aspiration or rough breathing, and cannot be dispensed with, except we use in its stead, the Greek comma, or some other mark, as the ancients often did. So we find often the Greek aspiration used in words where a rough breathing is necessary. See the book of Lecan in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. When prefixed to a word, it is pronounced like *h* in *horse*; as na h-oíóc̃e, *of the night*.

There

There are nine diphthongs in Gaelic, æ, aɪ; eɪ, eo; ɪa, ɪu; oɪ; ua, ɪu. And four triphthongs, viz. eoɪ, ɪaɪ, ɪuɪ, uaɪ. ʌo, eɔ, eu, ɪo; aɔɪ, eɔɪ, are modern and corrupt; au, ie, oe, ou, ue, uo, oei, aei, uoi are obsolete.

The Irish, *in writing*, make use of one accent only, viz. The grave, drawn from right to left like the acute of the Greeks.

A long Vowel is generally marked with an Accent; as báɾ, *death*; míñ, *soft*.

The other syllables are short and unaccented; and the broad vowels, in that situation, have the same short obscure sound; and hence used indiscriminately by the Poets; æ, ɪa, uɔ; and the four triphthongs, which are always long, need not be accented.

No vowels are doubled in *the same Syllable*, like *ee, oo* in English.

There are no *quiescent* final vowels, as in English and French:

ʌ, 1. when accented, sounds like *a* in French, or like *a* in the English words, *war, hall*; as báɾ, *death*.

2. In the beginning of a word it sounds somewhat like the *a* in *what*; as aɪɾ, *a joint*; añam, *the soul*; though not quite so broad.

3. In short syllables, and in the end of words, it sounds obscurely, like *a* in *general*; as coñapɾa, *a neighbour*; oénta, *done*.

4. *ā*, in the beginning of a word before a broad vowel, or before the liquids, *l*, *n*, *m*, *r*; or the palatals *c*, *ç*, sounds somewhat like the English word *eye*; as *āḥapē*, a horn; *āḥlācāḥ*, burial; *āḥnāḥt*, burial; *āḥmāḥ*, adoration; *Ṭāḥç*, or *Ṭāḥc*, *Thaddæus*, a proper name. But in compound words, as *āḥñāijē*, *āḥmōlāḥ*; *āḥ* sounds like (2) *a*, i. e. the second sound ascribed to *a*.

5. In the end of a word, *āḥ*, except when accented, has an obscure sound not unlike (3) *a*; as *pecaḥ*, *sin*.

æ, like *ay* in *mayor*; or *a* in *fare*, *care*; as *ṛæp*, *free*; *ṛæçul*, *the world*; *āen*, *one*.

21. 1. With the accent on *a*, sounds like *a* in *far*, *bar*; but the *i* is also heard, as *cāiñ*, *tāiñ*, *ṛāiḥ* pronounced *kā-in*, *tā-in*, *fā-ee*; but not as if they were two syllables.

2. When *a* is not accented, the sound is made up of (2) *a*, and *i* short; like *ai* in the French word *travailler*; as *cāiñ*, a girl; *āill*, a cliff. But in the end of polysyllables, *i* alone is sounded: the *a* serving only to qualify the sound of the preceding consonants; as *ātāij*, a father, pronounced *ahir*.

3. When the accent is on *i*, *a* is not pronounced; as *āiḥner*, *joy*, pron. *eev-nas*.

4. in *aij*, *on*; it sounds like the *e* in *err*; so also in *ṛaiḥbij*, *rich*; *ḥaiḥbij*, *poor*; and two or three others.

B, as

B, as in English; as *baífe*, a town.

Ḃ, like *v* in English, when *small*, i. e. when followed or preceded by a small vowel in the same syllable; as *añ Ḃeñ*, the woman; but when *broad*, i. e. before or after a broad vowel, it sounds a little more feebly; as *Ḃuail*, struck; *ḂapḂ*, rough:—*B*, before *ái*, *oí*, *uí*, *ui*, sounds as if *w* were added; as *baír*, folly; *buíḁe*, yellow; pron. *bweesh*, *bwee*.

C; broad, like *c* in *come*, *curl*; as *cúl*, the back; pronounced *cool*.

c; small, like *c* in *care*, or *k* in *king*; as *cenn*, a head.

ċ; broad, has a guttural sound, like *ch* in *loch*; or *χ* in *χῶν*; as *ċuailḁ*, he went.

ċ, small, like *χ* in *χῶν*; as *ċim*, I see.

D; broad, thick and soft as in *Italian*; or like *th* in *through*; as *dáñ*, a poem; pron. *dhán*. Before *l* and *n* in the middle of a word, it is pron. as if aspirated; as *céḁñā*, *coḁlāḁ*; pron. *keyna*, *colla*; as if written *céḁñā*, *coḁlāḁ*.

ḁ; small, as in *ḁer*, handsome; pron. *dhee-as*.—But this must be learned from a good master.

In some parts of Ireland and Scotland, *ḁ* has a small sound, like *d* in *duke*, or *j* in *John*; as as *pílir*, *ḁia*, *ḁer*, pron. *jeelish*, *jeea*, *jas*. This is corrupt and vulgar, and should be avoided.

ō; *broad*, sounds somewhat like *y*, but must be learned from a native; in the middle and end of words, it is *quiescent*.

ō; *small*, sounds like *y* in *yellow*; as a ōia! *O God!* pronounced a *yia!*

ē, 1. Like *e* in *there*, or *a* in *fare*; as řép, *grass*; řeěl, *a story*; τρέο, *a flock*. In this case it is always accented.

2. Like *ea* in *heart*; as beñ, *a woman*; řep, *a man*; řeñ, *old*. In some parts of Ireland, it is barbarously pron. like *ow* in *gown*, *frown*; before *nn*, as (cenn) *a head*; (glenn) *a valley*; pron. *kiown*, *gliown*.

3. Short and obscure in the middle and end of words like (3) a; as ōuñe, *a man, a person*; iteo, *eating*.

ē₁, 1. Long, like *ei* in *reign*, or *ai* in *swain*; as řéir, *a swan*; ōéiric, *alms*.

2. Short, somewhat like *e* in *merry*; as beir, *bring*; bjeiteñ, *a judge*.

eo, 1. Long, like *oa* in *shoal*; as řeoł, *a sail*; ceoł, *musick*; the *e* very short, the *o* long: not like *eo* in *pigeon*, according to Dr. Shaw.

2. Short, somewhat like *u* in *just*; as ōeoč, *drink*; eočair, *a key*; Eočairō, *a man's name*; ōeočairj, *difference*, (obsolete;) neoč, *which*; řeoč, *apart*; and its compounds; better written neč, řeč. These being, I believe, the only words in the language in which *eo* has this sound, there seems no necessity for placing an accent

over

over o in *peol̃*, *ceol̃*, and the like, any more than over æ, 14, eoi, which are always long.

Eoi, made up of (1) eo, and i very short, as *neoĩ*, *clouds*; *meoĩ*, *fingers*.

F; as in English; as *ƿep̃*, *a man*; (*ƿlaic̃*, *a chief*). Before aí, oí, uí, ui, it sounds like *fw*; as *ƿaí*, *under*; *ƿuígell*, *remains*; pronounced *fwée*, *fwéeyall*.

ƿ, is quiescent; as *m'ƿoclóir̃*, *my dictionary*; *añ ƿir̃*, *of the man*; pron. *m'oclóir̃*, *an ir̃*.

ḡ; broad, like *g* in *gone*; as *ḡap̃*, *rough*; *Small*, like *g* in *give*; as *ḡeinte*, *born*.

ḡ, broad, as *ḡo ḡap̃*, *he took*; *small*, as *ḡo ḡeirĩ*, *he produced*; both these sound like *y*, and must be learned by the ear.

ḡ, in the end of a syllable, is quiescent; as *ruḡ*, *juice*.

1, 1. when *accented*, sounds like *i* in Italian, French, and Greek; and like *ee* in *feel*; as *ƿírĩ*, *wine*; *mírĩ*, *soft, smooth*; *ƿírĩ*, *true*; but the consonant which follows this accented *í* has a broad sound; as *ƿírĩ*, pron. *fee-un*; *íet̃*, pron. *ee-ught*, &c.

2. *Unaccented*, like *i* in *fin*; as *mírĩ*, *meal*.

3. *Short and obscure* like *io* in *motion, opinion*; as *mín*, *small*; *bílap̃*, *water-cress*; *cíñta*, *guilt*; *or̃-cínn*, *above*; *ƿírĩ*, *Dat. of ƿep̃, a man*. This sound, for *distinction sake*, I have marked by a circumflex accent; though, in fact, the sound is short and obscure.

1a, *Always long, like ea in year; as ciall, sense; ɣjiañ, the sun; pron. kee-ul, gree-un. By a few it is barbarously pron. like ey in whey.*

1a1, *Is made up of 1a, and 1 very short; as Bjiañ, of Brian.*

1u, 1. *Long, as řiú, worthy; pron. like few in English.*

2. *Short, as řluč, wet; řiuğ, thick; somewhat like eu in the French words feu, peu; but shorter.*

1ui, *Made up of (1) 1u, and 1 very short; as řiuiř, of a sail; pron. shoo-ill.*

Ł; *Broad, sounds nearly like lh, but must be learned from a native; as lám, a hand; lán, full; łt, a joint.*

l; *Small, like ll in million; as líř, flax.*

ř; *Broad, like l in love; as a řám, his hand.*

ř; *Small, like l in list; as a řeřap, his book.*

2s, *Like m in moon; as móř, great; mίř, a part.*

ř̃; *Broad, in the beginning or end of a word like v in English; as a ř̃ařaiř̃! O mother! lám, a hand; sometimes in the middle of a word, when a is the characteristic vowel of the syllable, it sounds like a nasal u, as řamřař̃, summer. When preceded by o or u, it is scarcely sounded at all; as comřiř̃ól̃, an assembly; pronounced co-hinol. But still the broad*

broad sounds of *ṁ* vary a good deal in the different provinces, and stand in great need of some established rule.

ṁ; *Small*, like *v* in *van*; as *ḡeiṁḡieō*, *winter*; *ṙémṁ*, *mild*.

mb, Like *m*; as *na mbañ*, *of the women*; pron. *na mañ*.

N; *Broad*, has a thick sound; as *noí*, *nine*; *cápn*, *a heap*; *nuāō*, *new*.

n; *Small*, like *n* in the second syllable of *dominion*, *opinion*; or *n* in *new*; as *neṙt*, *strength*.

ñ; *Broad*, like *n* in *not*; as *ṽáñ*, *a poem*; *reñ*, *old*. The learner must recollect that *e* gives a *small* sound to the consonant which comes *before* it, and a *broad* sound to the consonant which comes *after* it, as in the word *reñ*; *r* has a *small* sound, and *ñ* a *broad* one.

ñ; *Small*, nearly like *n* in *seen*, *near*; as *a ñeṙt*, *his strength*; *a ñiṙt*! *O strength*! *ṽuiñe*, *a man*.

ng, Has a *broad* and *small* sound, which must be learned by the ear; as *aṙ nguaṙ*, *our danger*; *a nḡeiṁḡieō*, *in winter*. N. B. *ng* is pron. somewhat like *ng* in *strong*, *fling*.

nn, Has also a *broad* and *small* sound, which cannot be obtained but by the ear; as *lann*, *a blade*; (*lanne*, or *lunne*), *of a blade*.

O, 1. *Long*, like *o* in *store*, *lore*; as *móp*, *great*; *óṙ*, *gold*.

2. Like

2. Like *u* in *gun*; as *lom*, *bare*; *τollað*, *piercing*, *boring*

3. In a few monosyllables, among the Inhabitants of Munster, it sounds like *ow* in *fowl*; as *poll*, *a hole*. This is probably corrupt.

O₁, 1. *Long*, made up of (1) *ó* and (2) *1*; as *óijí*, *of gold*.

2. *Short*; as *toil*, *will*.

3. Like (3) *ái*; as *oíðce*, *night*; *cpoíðe*, *the heart*; pron. *creeye*. In this case the accent should be placed on the 1.

4. Like *ea* in *head*; as *oíðe*, *a tutor*; *poijí*, *east*.—There are *very few* words in which this sound obtains.

P, Like *p* in *pool*; as *penn*, *a pen*.

ph, Like *ph* in *phantom*; as *phenn*, *his pen*.

Pilib, Παρισιας, and such like, borrowed from the Greek and Hebrew, should be written with *φ*, Filib, *Philip*; Παρισιας, *a Pharisee*, as the Italians do.

pp, Is pronounced like *b*; as *ap ppenn*, *our pen*.

R, Like *r* in *roar*; as *pann*, *a verse*, *a share*; *puað*, *red*.

ř; *Small*, like the second *r* in *carrion*; as *řing*! *O king*! *řorc*, *his eye*.

N. B.

N. B. The sounds of *ř* are extremely difficult, and should be learned from a native.

S ; *Broad*, like *s* in *son* ; as *řúil*, an *eye* ; *coř*, a *foot*.

ř ; *Small*, like *sh* in *shift*, *fish* ; as *říl*, *seed* ; *inir*, an *island*.

ř ; *Broad*, like *h* in *how* ; as *a řúil*, *his eye* ; *oo řláinte*, *your health* ; pron. *huil*, *hláinte*.

ř ; *Small*, like *h* in *heel* ; as *mo říoa*, *my silk*.

τ ; *Broad*, like *th* in *thin* ; as *toil*, *will*.— It has the same sound in Italian. The *small* sound, which is like the sound of *t* in the French word *pitiè*, is nearly the same as the *broad* one, but more soft and delicate, and must be learned by the ear. In some parts of Ireland and Scotland, *τ*, *small*, is pron. corruptly like *ch* in *cheese*, *cheek*, *chin*.

τ ; *Broad*, like *h* in *horse* ; as *oo toil*, *thy will*.

τ ; *Small*, like *h* in *heel* ; as *mo tigeřna*, *my lord*.

τ ; In the end of a word, is sounded very faintly ; as *cřut*, *shape* ; pron. *cruh*.

τř, Sounds like *τ*, *broad* and *small* ; as *añ τřúil*, *the eye* ; pron. *añ túil*.

ττ, Pron. like *o*, *broad* or *small* ; as *ař tigeřna*, *our lord* ; *ař τtoil*, *our will*.

U, 1. *Long*, like *oo* in *tool*, *fool* ; or *u* in *rule* ; as *cúl*, *the back*.

2. *Short*,

2. *Short*, like *u* in *full*; as *cup*, *putting*, *placing*.

3. *Short and obscure*, in the end of a polysyllable, like (3) *á*; as *ṽotčur*, *hope*; which may also be properly written *ṽotčar*.

Uá, Somewhat like *oo* in *poor*; as *ḡuaḷ*, *coal*; *ṽuaṽ*, *cold*; pron. *goo-ul*, *foo-ur*. The sound is made up of (1) *u* and (3) *á*.

Uái, Is made up of *uá* and (2) *í*; as *uaiḡ*, *an hour*; *ṽo'ñ čluair*, *to the ear*. Before *ṽ*, *ḡ*, *č*, the *í* is pron. like (1) *í*; as *čṽuaio*, *ṽṽuaig*, *luait*, pron. *croo-ee*, *troo-ee*, *loo-ee*. Some more properly pronounce the *ái* like the English word *eye*; as *croo-eye*, *throo-eye*, &c.

Ui, 1. Made up of (1) *u* and (2) *í*; as *cúiḡ*, *five*; *ṽuíḷ*, *an eye*.

2. Made up of (2) *u* and (1) *í*, and sounds like (3) *ái* or (3) *oí*; as *buíḡe*, *yellow*; *ṽuíḡell*, *a remnant*; *ṽṽuí* or *ṽṽaí*, *a priest of the sun*; *ṽuí*, or *ṽaí*, *a learned man*.

3. Made up of (2) *u* and (2) *í*; as *buille*, *a blow*; *ṽuíḷ*, *blood*. Let the learner remember that *b*, *ṽ*, *m*, before (2) *ui* and (3) *uí*, sound like *bw*, *fw*, *mw*; as *ṽuíḷ*, *muíḡ*; pron. *fwil*, *mwir*.

4. *Short*, in the end of polysyllables, like (2) *ái*; as *bṽeiteṽṽuir*, *of judgment*.

GAELIC GRAMMAR.

PART II.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE parts of speech are nine, viz. Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.—Of these the first five are declinable; the rest are indeclinable.

Before we proceed, it will be necessary to pay some attention to *Aspiration* and *Eclipsis*; two accidents, which probably owe their origin to refinement of ear, and attention to euphony.

ASPIRATION.—A consonant is said to be *aspirated*, when from whatever cause its plain sound is changed. This change is pointed out in writing by a dot, or some other mark placed over the consonant. In some cases the articulation is changed, but still formed by the same organ. In others, the articulation is formed by a different organ: Some take the sound of *h*; others become entirely quiescent. The

c

aspirations

aspirations of consonants are pointed out in the following table :

Plain.	Aspirated.	Plain.	Aspirated.
b	b̃	m	m̃
c	ċ or ch	n	ñ
o	ō	p	p̃ or ph
f	f̃	ʃ	ʃ̃
s	s̃	r	r̃
l	l̃	τ	τ̃

Their aspirate sounds have been already explained.

S before the *mutes*, b, c, o, s, m, p, τ, is never aspirated.

In modern Irish and Scotch publications, *h* is used to aspirate all the consonants indifferently; but, I have observed, that in the oldest vellum MSS, *h* is never written after any consonants except c, p, τ.

Since the foregoing pages were printed off, it has been observed that *ʃ*, *broad*, in the *middle* or *end* of a syllable, is *never* aspirated, but always pronounced like *r* in *roar*; as *móʃ*, *great*. Mr. Stewart must, therefore, be wrong in assigning the same sound to '*r*,' *broad*, in '*mòr*,' *great*; '*car*,' *a turn*; as to *ʃ̃*, *broad*, in *a fhorc*, *his eye*. So, in the *middle* or *end* of a syllable, *ʃ*, *small*, *i. e.* when *followed* or *preceded* by (2) *i*, or when *preceded* by *e*, or by any diphthong or triphthong beginning with *e*, is pronounced *always* like the second *r* in *carrion*,
i. e.

i. e. exactly like the aspirate sound ascribed to *p*. See page 10. It seems, then, more correct and simple to write *bpeiteṁ*, *ḡpuañ*, *paioḃip*, *ḡaioḃip*, *atāip*, *aiṣ*, with a plain *p*, than *bḡeiteṁ*, *ḡḡpuañ*, *paioḃiḡ*, &c. as in page 4.

From this it appears, that there is no necessity of aspirating *p*, except in the *beginning* of a syllable, as *mo ḡoṣc*, *my eye*; *a ḡiḡ!* *O king!* All this is confirmed by the opinions of some of the best scholars of Munster and Conacht, who have been consulted upon it. From this forward it has been deemed unnecessary to aspirate *p*, except in the beginning of a syllable.

ECLIPSIS—Is where a primary or radical initial consonant is annihilated or extinguished by some adventitious consonant prefixed. The letter, so eclipsed, can never be omitted in writing.

b	Is eclipsed by	m	as	ḡp	mbpóñ	our sorrow;
c		c			ccúir	cause;
o		n			noáñ	poem;
f		f			ffuil	blood;
s		n			nḡuaip	danger;
p		p			ppenn	pen;
t		t			ttail	will.

The same accidents, which cause an initial consonant to be eclipsed, require *n* to be prefixed to initial vowels; as *aḡañ*, *bread*, *aḡ n-aḡañ*, *our bread*.

S is eclipsed by τ; as añ τρύϊ, *the eye*.
 Ἀ, *their*; αῖ, *our*; ὑμ, *your*; να, *of the*;
 (gen. plur. of añ, *the*;) añ, *whether*; ὅα, *if*;
 and several other words cause eclipsis; as
 α mbάῖο, *their bard*; αῖ mbάῖο, *our bard*;
 να mbάῖο, *of the bards*, &c. Yet we never
 say αῖ τρύϊε, *our eyes*; να τρύϊ, *of the eyes*,
 but αῖ ρύϊε, να ρύϊ; this is the reason for not
 giving ρ a place in the table of eclipsis.

Some Grammarians suppose, that ϣ is eclipsed
 by m and ο, or τ; as m' ϣεόϊ, *my flesh*; ο' ϣεόϊ,
 or τϣεόϊ, *your flesh*; but m and ο, in these
 cases, are only euphonic contractions of mo
 and οο, which aspirate every consonant; the
 aspirate ϣ is quiescent; as may be seen in the
 chapter on pronunciation; and the ο is cut off
 to prevent *hiatus*.

The sounds of the letters, when eclipsed,
 have been explained in their proper place.

ῥc, ῥῥ, bp, οτ, are often written for cc,
 ῥῥ, pp, ττ. I have scarcely ever seen c, ϣ,
 p, τ, eclipsed in the old MSS; it is probable,
 that the ancients considered it superfluous to
 reduplicate the same letter, when its relative
 position, or the construction of the sentence,
 clearly pointed out the pronunciation.

L, m, n, ϣ, are never eclipsed.

OF THE ARTICLE.

IN Gaelic there is but one Article, *viz.* *Ain*, which corresponds to the English *the*; as *pep*, *a man*; *bein*, *a woman*; *ain pep*, *the man*; *ain bein*, *the woman*. The article has but one genuine inflection, and is thus declined:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Mas.	Fem.	Mas. and Fem.
Nom. <i>ain</i> , <i>the</i> ;	<i>ain</i>	<i>na</i> , <i>the</i> , in all the cases.
Gen. <i>ain</i> , <i>of the</i> ;	<i>na</i>	
Dat.		
Ac. & } <i>ain</i> Mas. & Fem.		
Voc. }		

It will be here necessary for the learner to commit to memory the following Rules; which, though strictly belonging to Syntax, we have judged expedient to insert in this place, being frequently exemplified in the course of the declensions.

Rule 7.—*A* is cut off, in the dative case, after a preposition ending in a vowel; as *do'n*, *to the*; *o'n*, *from the*; *de'n*, *of the*; *fa'n*, *under the*; commonly but obscurely written *don*, *on*, &c.

Rule 8.—The article aspirates all *feminine* nouns in the nominative and accusative singular, and masculines in the genitive singular; as *ain bein*, *the woman*; *ain pep*, *of the man*; and all nouns, mas. or fem. in the dat. singular:

Except, 1. Nouns, whose initial consonant is τ , λ , ν , μ , ρ , or τ ; as $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\tau\omicron\iota\mu\eta$, of *the fist*; $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon$, of *the house*; $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta$, of *the king*; not $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\tau\omicron\iota\mu\eta$, $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon$, $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta$.

2. In nouns beginning with ρ , followed by a vowel or liquid, the article requires τ to be prefixed to ρ in the gen. and dat. of masculines, and nom. dat. and acc. of feminines; as $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}$, *the world*; gen. $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}$; dat. $\tau\omicron\acute{\nu}\tilde{\iota}$ $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}$. $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\tau\rho\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\acute{\iota}$, *the eye*; gen. $\nu\alpha$ $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha$; dat. $\tau\omicron\acute{\nu}\tilde{\iota}$ $\tau\rho\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\acute{\iota}$; acc. $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ $\tau\rho\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\acute{\iota}$. In other words, τ is prefixed to ρ in every case where the article aspirates b , c , f , s , m , p .

S , when followed by a mute, is never aspirated.

Rule 9.—The article requires τ to be prefixed to the nom. and acc. singular of masculines, and h to the gen. singular of feminines, beginning with a vowel; as $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ τ - $\alpha\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\iota}\alpha\mu$, *the soul*; $\nu\alpha$ $h\iota\tilde{\nu}\zeta\iota\tilde{\nu}\eta$, of *the daughter*.

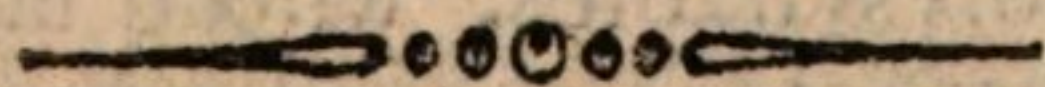
Rule 10.— α , the sign of the vocative case, causes Aspiration of every initial consonant in the sing. and pl. numbers; as α $\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta$! *O king*! α $\tau\acute{\iota}\zeta\epsilon\mu\alpha$! *O Lord*! α $\beta\acute{\alpha}\mu\tau\alpha$! *O ye bards*! This α is an interjection, and not any inflection of the definite article, as some have supposed.

Rule 11.— $\nu\alpha$, in the plural, requires h before a vowel; as $\nu\alpha$ $h\epsilon\iota\tilde{\nu}\tau$, *the fishes*; $\tau\omicron$ $\tilde{\nu}\alpha$ $h\iota\tilde{\nu}\zeta\iota\tilde{\nu}\beta$, *to the daughters*; but in the gen. it takes η , as $\nu\alpha$ η - $\alpha\lambda\tau$, of *the joints*; $\nu\alpha$ η - $\iota\alpha\tilde{\nu}\tau$, of *the fishes*.

Rule 12.—In the gen. pl. *na*, requires eclipsis; as *na mbápc*, of the bards; *na ccor*, of the legs; *na nouí*, of the elements; *na pílēō*, of the poets, &c.

In the common colloquial dialect, and in modern Scotch publications, *n* is cut off before an aspirate (except *p*;) as *a' beñ*, the woman; which is written instead of *añ beñ*; with how much propriety may well be doubted. So in English, *f* is often dropped; as 'the top o' the house,' for 'of the house.'

In the Scotch dialect, *am* is used for *añ* before a labial; as *am pēp*, the man; *am baile*, the town. And *nam*, for *na*, in the gen. pl. as *nam bápc*, of the bards; *nam pēp*, of the men; for *na mbápc*, *na pēp*; and *nañ* before a palatal or lingual; as *nañ cor*, of the legs; *nañ rúl*, of the eyes; *nañ tigeptñāō*, of the Lords; for *na ccor*, *na rúl*, *na tigeptñāō*.



OF NOUNS.

To Nouns belong Gender, Declension, Case, and Number.

There are two genders, *masculine* and *feminine*. The following rules, applying chiefly to nouns ending with a consonant, will assist the learner

learner in discovering the gender of a large portion of nouns; for the rest he may consult the vocabulary at the end of this grammar.

1. Derivatives in *aipe*, *oir*, *ac*, *aiðe*, *uíðe*, *uíð*, *ar*, are generally *masculine*; as *reigaipe*, a *hunter*; *clapreoir*, a *harper*; *mapcað*, a *horseman*; *rcélaíðe*, a *story-teller*; *foðluíð*, a *robber*; *bpeiteñnar*, *judgment*.

2. Diminutives in *áñ*, are *masculine*; as *počáñ*, a *little wheel*.

3. Diminutives in *íñ*, and *óð*, are *feminine*; as *rlaitíñ*, a *little wand*; *cuacóð*, a *little cup*.

4. Most derivatives in *act*, are *feminine*; as *piðact*, a *kingdom*.

5. Abstract nouns formed from the genitive of adjectives, are *feminine*; as *gile*, *whiteness*; *finne*, *fairness*, *whiteness*; *boille*, *blindness*.

6. Names of countries, towns, diseases, are *feminine*; as *Eipe*, *Ireland*; *Alba*, *Scotland*; *Teñnar*, *Cpuacá*, *Eñnar*, *names of towns*.

7. Most polysyllables, whose last vowel is broad, are *masculine*; except those mentioned in rules 2, 3, 4, 6.

8. Most polysyllables, whose last vowel is small, are *feminine*; except those noticed in rule 1.

OF DECLENSION.

IN Declension, the formation of cases depends on the last vowel of the nominative ; the last vowel, therefore, of any declinable word, may be called the *characteristic* vowel. We shall then divide nouns into *three* Orders : *First*,—Nouns, whose characteristic vowel gives a *broad* sound to the final consonant, *viz.* a, o, u, é, e, î, í. *Second*,—Nouns, whose characteristic vowel is i, *short*, which gives a *small* sound to the final consonant. *Third*,—Nouns ending in a Vowel or Diphthong.

Each of these orders, it has been found expedient to subdivide into *declensions* or *classes* ; the necessity of which is obvious, from the variety of changes on the terminations, as tending to remove obscurity, and avoid an endless train of exceptions. The three orders might have been called *declensions*, and the classes *exceptions* ; but when some hundreds of nouns belong to almost every class or exception, it seems more clear and natural to arrange them as separate and distinct Declensions.

The cases are five, *viz.* Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative.

Before we proceed to the Declensions it will be necessary to attend to two accidents of inflection, namely : Attenuating and making broad, the characteristic vowel, called by the Irish *cæluígao* and *leŋnúígao*.

Cael-

Caelúgato.

æ, Proper Atten.	ai ;	Improper Atten.	oi, ui ;
æ,	ai ;		— ;
é,	éi ;		eo ;
e,	ei ;		i ;
eo,	eo ;		iui ;
i,	i ;		— ;
ia,	éi ;		ia ;
iu,	iui ;		— ;
o,	oi ;		ui ;
u,	ui ;		oi ;
ua,	uai ;		— ;

Leznúgato.

ai, into a ;	iai, into ia ;
ai, æ ;	iu, iu ;
ei, — e ;	oi, o ;
eo, eo ;	uai, ua ;
i, e ;	ui, u.

There are a few examples of irregular cælu-
gato, as mac, meic, mic; biað, bíð; la, læ,
fai; beo, bí; cnu, cnaí.

Final ç, becomes ġ, when attenuation takes
place; as mañac, gen. mañaiġ.

Final ð, when transposed, becomes t; as
aðmað, gen. ađapta.

I. DECLENSION.

The first Declension comprizes Nouns, which are Attenuated in the *Genitive Case*.

N. B. There are several Examples given in order to exercise the learner.

Bápo, mas. a poet.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. añ bápo;	na báipo,
Gen. añ báipo;	na mbápo;
Dat. ó'ñ mbápo;	ó ña bápoaiß, bápoa;
Acc. añ bápo;	na bápoa;
Voc. a báipo;	a bápoa.

Saep, mas. a carpenter.

Nom. añ ræp;	na ráip;
Gen. an tráip;	na ræp;
Dat. do'ñ træp;	do ña ræpaiß, ræpa;
Acc. añ ræp;	na ræpa;
Voc. a ráip;	a ræpa.

Táirec, mas. a chieftain.

Nom. añ táirec;	na táiriç;
Gen. añ táiriç;	na ttáirec;
Dat. ó'ñ ttáirec;	o ña táirecáiß, táireca;
Acc. añ táirec;	na táireca;
Voc. a táiriç;	a táireca.

Jarc,

† *lape, mas. a fish.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. añ τ-lape;	na héipe;
G. añ éipe;	na n-lape;
D. ɣañ añ τ-lape;	ɣañ na hiapeaib, hiapea;
A. añ τ-lape;	na hiapea;
V. a éipe;	a lapea.

GENERAL RULES,

*For the formation of the Cases of the Nouns
of the first Declension.*

SINGULAR NUMBER.

Genitive.—The genitive, is formed from the nominative, by attenuating or making small the characteristic vowel: And *Note*, That all polysyllables take both the proper and improper attenuation, except their last syllable be accented; as *ɔotçar, hope*; gen. *ɔotçuir, or ɔotçaip*.

Dative.—Is formed by making broad the genitive; as nom. *corp*; gen. *coip*, or *cuiip*; dat. *coip*, or *cuiip*.

Accusative.—Like the nominative.

Vocative.—Like the genitive.

PLURAL NUMBER.

Nominative.—like the gen. singular.

Genitive.—Like the nom. sing.

Dative.—Is formed by adding *aib, or a*, to the dative sing. as *coipaib, cuipaib*; *coipa*, or *cuiipa*.

Accusative

Accusative and Vocative,—By adding *а* to the dative sing.

N. B. The *accusative* pl. is often like the *dative* pl.

PARTICULAR RULES.

Genitive.—Monosyllables, whose characteristic vowel is *а* or *о*, unaccented, take the *improper* attenuation also, as do those in *ео* or *ё*, accented.

Срѣнн, mas. *a tree*.

SINGULAR.

N. *аѣ срѣнн* ;
G. *аѣ ѣсрѣнн*, or *ѣсрѣнн* ;
D. *ѡѣ ѣсрѣнн*, *ѣсрѣнн* ;
A. *аѣ срѣнн* ;
V. *а ѣсрѣнн*, or *ѣсрѣнн* ;

PLURAL.

на ѣсрѣнн, *срѣнн* ;
на ссрѣнн ;
ѡ ѣа срѣннаѣ, or
срѣнна ;
на срѣнна, *срѣнна* ;
а ѣсрѣнна, *ѣсрѣнна* ;

Сѡрр, mas. *a body*.

N. *аѣ Сѡрр* ;
G. *аѣ ѣсѡрр*, *ѣѡрр* ;
D. *ѡѣ ѣѡрр*, *ѣсѡрр* ;
A. *аѣ сѡрр* ;
V. *а ѣсѡрр*, *ѣѡрр* ;

на сѡрр, *сѡрр* ;
на ссѡрр ;
ѡ ѣа сѡрраѣ, -ра,
сѡрраѣ, -ра ;
на сѡрра, *сѡрра* ;
а ѣсѡрра, *ѣсѡрра*.

EXAMPLES.

Tig leṛ no aml̃eṛ aṅ *fhuinn*,
Bér ní hanbér a n-abruim.

T. M'Dàire.

Luēt aṅ doṁṁaṅ muṛ oṛṭeṛ
Lomṁaṅ o'ulc iṛ o'anoṛiḡeḡ.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Seól̃, mas. *a sail*.

N. aṅ ṛeol̃ ;	na ṛeol̃, ṛiul̃ ;
G. aṅ tṛeol̃, tṛiul̃ ;	na ṛeol̃ ;
D. do'ṅ tṛeol̃, tṛiul̃ ;	do ṅa ṛeol̃aib̃, ṛiúla ;
A. aṅ ṛeol̃ ;	na ṛeol̃a, ṛiúla ;
V. a ṛeol̃, ṛiul̃ ;	a ṛeol̃a, ṛiúla.

'Eṅ, mas. *a bird*.

N. aṅ t-éṅ ;	na heoiṅ, héiṅ ;
G. aṅ eoiṅ, éiṅ ;	na n-éṅ ;
D. do'ṅ eoiṅ, éiṅ ;	do ṅa héiṅaib̃, heoiṅa, héiṅa ;
A. aṅ t-éṅ ;	na heoiṅa, héiṅa ;
V. a eoiṅ, éiṅ ;	a eoiṅa, éiṅa.

Nél̃, *a man's name*, makes g. s. Niul̃ ; but Niall has regularly Néill. — Biaḡ, *food*, makes bíḡ ; mac, *a son*, has mic or meic ; ṛiaḡ, *a raven*, g. s. ṛiaḡ or ṛeic̃ ; miaḡ, *a scale*, g. s. miaḡ or meic̃.

Some ending in é, have the genitive in ò ; as eḡ, *a horse*, g. s. eic̃ ; laeḡ, *a hero*, g. s. laíeḡ ; cṛóeḡ, *saffron*, g. s. cṛóic̃ or cṛóig̃.

Ceṛt,

Ceṛṭ, neṛṭ, ṛeṛṭ, cñeṛ, make the gen. ceṛṭ or ciṛṭ, &c.—Beṛṭ, ceṭ, veṛṭ, leñḃ, leṛc, make g. s. beṛṭ, ceṭ, veṛṭ, leñḃ, leṛc.

Dative.—Feṛṭ, *a man*; cenn, *a head*; make d. s. ṛîṛ or ṛeṛ; cînn or cenn. Biaḃ, *food*, sometimes forms the dat. sing. biuḃ.

Fine Chuiṛc mhic Luigḃeḃ láin,
Do ḃen bíṛ 'ṣ a n-ingabáil.

Torna Eiges.

Do ṭabairṭ cheirt do Chriṭ ḃáid.

Id.

Ṭruaṣ mo ṭuṛar go Loḃ Deirg,
'Ṣ jús na ccell iṛ na cclog.

D. M. O'Daly.

PLURAL.

Nominative.—Many nouns have a nom. plural like the accus. pl. as minn or minna, *diadems*; ṛeic or ṛiaḃa, *debts*; ṛailm or ṛalm, *psalms*; ṛceoil or ṛéla, *stories*; meoir or méra, *fingers*. So all nouns of two or more syllables which have an accent on the last syllable; as tiñól, *an assembly*, nom. pl. tiñóil or tiñóla. Barúñ, *a baron*, nom. pl. barúin or barúina, imlecáñ, *the navel*, nom. pl. imlecáin or imlecáina. Some insert ṭ; as múṛ, *a wall*, nom. pl. múṛṭa; aen, *an ace*, nom. pl. æenta; lón, *a marsh*, nom. pl. lointe (Scotch;) cogḃaḃ,

war, nom. pl. *coḡta*. The Poets add *e* in the nom. pl. to nouns ending in *aē*; as *uaīaīge*, *burdens*; *opolaīge*, *inches*; *beīaīge*, *ways*.

Tánic trá aī bopb laeē,
 Aī cupaō cpoōa Conlaeē,
 Ann 'r na mūrtha ḡapta ḡpinn,
 O Dhún-Scaīaīḡ ḡo h-'Eipinn.

Anon.

A ccaīa a ccogtha po ēlor,
 Léīḡeo dīm map do ḡelloḡ.

L. O'Clery.

Some transpose the final consonant in the nom. pl. as *clorōem*, *a sword*, nom. pl. *clorōme* or *clorōm*, gen. *clorōem* or *clorōmeō*, dat. *clorōmib*, acc. *clorōme*, &c. *uball*, *an apple*, nom. pl. *ubla*; so *cangeī*, *daingeī*, *fuīḡell*, *deīmer*, *meīḡell*, *ḡemmel*, *ḡcībenn*, *angeī*, *imell*; *doīur*, *a door*; *ḡoluḡ*, *light*; *toīaō*, *fruit*; make *doīḡe*, *ḡoīḡe*, *toīḡte* or *taīḡte*.

Dative.—Some nouns, in *aē*, form the dative pl. by adding *ib* to the gen. sing. as *uaīaē*, *a burden*, dat. pl. *uaīaīḡib*; others suffer Syncope, and are formed from the acc. pl. as *éīḡeḡ*, *a learned man*, dat. pl. *éīḡīb*; *capall*, *a horse*, dat. pl. *caīplīb*; *coīlēē*, *a cock*, dat. pl. *coīlēīb*.

Aīḡe a tá aḡ tairthe ḡeo,
 Lé'p ḡlāit-īe trá ḡo ttuīteḡ.

T. M'Daire.

Jr iad na dóirse a veir me,
Do beir ag pígtech neimhe.

B. O'Hussey.

Ní þuð lá go laite éga,
Aip eigsiðh floið tige tþum,
Sañ beir luēt cača no coinne,
Re huēt þlata cloinne Chuinn.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Accusative & Vocative.—Many nouns, chiefly Dissyllables, whose last syllable is *short*, suffer syncope in the acc. voc. and dat. pl. as mañac, *a monk*, acc. pl. mañča, dat. pl. mañčaið; so eolac, *a scientific person*, eolča, eolčaið. Nouns which thus suffer syncope or lose a syllable, have two genitives plural. Ex. Na mañac or na mañčað; na n-éiger or na n-éigreð; na ccoilec or na ccoileceð, &c.

A Eolcha 'Eipenn áipde,
Sloinnio do čac sañ čáipde.

G. Kevin.

'Eirtig a 'Eigsi Banba,
Tabþaið ðum uaiñ agallma.

J. O'Clery.

Nouns, which have two datives singular, have two datives plural formed from both: Ex. þer, *a man*, d. s. þer or þîr, dat. pl. 1st, þeraið or þera; 2nd, þîra.

In the Scotch dialect, many nouns form their nom. pl. in ača; as leþpača or leþpaiče, *books*;

so the Irish say *clápača*, *boards*; *riaġlača*, *rules*; but such nominatives never occur in good writers.

II. DECLENSION.

Nouns which have a broad encrease in the genitive singular; and here note, that *all* nouns of this declension have a second form, like nouns of the first declension, except *short monosyllables*; as *řput*, *uēt*, *řut*; and nouns in *aēt* and *eēt*; as *móřbaēt*, *řpaířeēt*, *úřlaēt*.

EXAMPLE.

Tinner, mas. *Sickness*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. *aň tinner*;

na tinnir, tinnera;

G. *aň tinnir or tinnera*;

na tinner;

D. *ó'ň tinner*;

ó'ň tinneraib, tinnera;

A. *aň tinner*;

na tinnera;

V. *a tinnir or tinner*;

a tinnera.

So *cennar*, mas. *superiority*; *Papřtur*, mas. *Paradise*; *imřam*, mas. *rowing*; *řpař*, mas. *love*; *ingřam*, *astonishment*; *Ferřur*, *řengur*, *řupěř*, *Donnčar*, *řeř*, *Ořřill*, Proper Names of Men.

Slán let a řam Aedha,

ř aiteřač oppřenda.

E. O'Hussey.

Sečt

Seçt mic þe Saðð ingiñ Chuinn,
De clainn Oililla 'Olum.

Cormac M'Cullenan.

Faitçe barr-tair an dúin daitgil,
'Uir pharthais no a haitgin í.

T. D. O'Higgin.

The *short monosyllables* and nouns in açt, have the broad inflection *only*; as

Caç, mas. *a battle*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. añ caç;	na caça;
G. añ cacha;	na ccaç;
D. do'n cacha;	do ña caçaið, caça;
A. añ caç;	na caça;
V. a cacha;	a cacha.

So er, mas. *a waterfall*; ðaç, mas. *colour*;
piğaçt, fem. *a kingdom*.

Exceptions, 1,—Monosyllables whose characteristic vowel is u, change it into o in the cases which increase; as

Spuç, mas. *a stream*.

N. añ spuç;	na spuça;
G. añ tpuça;	na spuç;
D. do'n tpuç;	do ña spuçaið, spuça.

So cpuç, guç, luç, bpuç, uçt, ruç, spuç.—
Luç, mas. *a proper name*, makes, gen. Loğa,
Loğa or Luğa.

2.—î is changed into e; as bîṃ, *a spit, sharp point*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. aṇ bîṃ;	na beṃa;
G. aṇ beṃa;	na mber, bîṃ;
D. do'ñ bîṃ;	do ña bîṃaiḃ, beṃaiḃ, beṃa;
A. aṇ bîṃ;	na beṃa, bîṃa;
V. a bîṃ;	a beṃa, bîṃa.

So blîçt, cṃîṣ, cîç, cṃîç, ṣîṣ, lînn, *a disease*; ṃîç, ṣlîçt, lîṣ, ṣîc, ṣṃîḃ, ṃîçt.

3.—Loç, mas. *a lake*, is thus declined:

N. aṇ loç;	na loça or laça;
G. aṇ loça or laça;	na loç;
D. do'ñ loç, laç;	do ña loçaiḃ, laçaiḃ, loça;
A. aṇ loç;	na loça, laça;
V. a loç;	a loça, laça.

4. —A few nouns in açt, have a double form of inflection; like tinner, viz. aḏnaçt, aṃṃaçt, bennaçt, cennaçt, connṣaçt, oṃṃaçt, oṃṃṣaçt, ṣurṣaçt, ṣuḃaçt, ṣṃṣaçt, ṣḃṃaçt, ṣḃṃṣaçt, ṣḃṃṣaçt, ṣḃṃṣaçt, ṣḃṃṣaçt, ṣḃṃṣaçt, ṣḃṃṣaçt, ṣḃṃṣaçt; and probably a few others.

5.—Séo, *a jewel*; téo, *a string*; ṣṣéo, *a flock*, have the improper attenuation. Ex.

N. aṇ séo;	na seoiḃ, séo;
G. aṇ seoiḃ, séo;	na séo;
D. do'ñ seoiḃ, séo;	do ña séoiḃ, séo;
A. aṇ séo;	na seoiḃ, séo;
V. a seoiḃ, séo;	a seoiḃ, séo.

6.—Ollaṃ,

6.—Ollaṁ, bṛeiteṁ, ouileṁ, ceioeṁ, ſeieṁ, oipeṁ, oaiṣeṁ, ſellṣaṁ.—Add n to the second form. Ex.

SINGULAR.

- N. aṇ bṛeiteṁ, *the judge* ;
 G. aṇ bṛeitiṁ, bṛeiteṁaṇ, *of the judge* ;
 D. o'o'ṇ bṛeiteṁ, bṛeiteṁaṇ, *to the judge* ;
 A. aṇ bṛeiteṁ, *the judge* ;
 V. a bṛeitiṁ, bṛeiteṁaṇ ! *O judge !*

PLURAL.

- N. na bṛeitiṁ, bṛeiteṁaṇ, *the judges* ;
 G. na mbṛeiteṁ, mbṛeiteṁaṇ, *of the judges* ;
 D. o'o'ṇa bṛeiteṁaiḃ, —eṁṇaiḃ, —eṁṇa, *to the*
 A. na bṛeiteṁa, —eṁṇa, *the judges* ; [*judges* ;
 V. a bṛeiteṁa, —eṁṇa, —eṁṇaiṇ ! *O judges !*

Talaṁ, fem. *the earth*, makes gen. taṁṇaṇ, dat. taṁṇuiṇ ; the regular gen. talaṁ is used ; but rarely occurs.

Do bí aṣ tṛédaib aṇ talaimh,
 Sí aṣ ſeḡaiṇ o'o b' éḡraṁaiḃ.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Solaṁ, *Solomon*, makes in the gen. Solaṁ, Solṁaṇ, Solṁa ; dat. Solaṁ, Solṁuiṇ ; nom. pl. Soluiṁ, Solṁuiṇ ; gen. Solaṁ, Solṁaṇ ; Solṁaiḃ, Solṁaṇaiḃ ; acc. Solṁa, Solṁaṇa, &c.

7.—Nouns

7.—Nouns in *ao* and *eo*;—change the final *o* into *τ* or *ť*, and are thus declined :

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>oúnao</i> ;	<i>oúnaio</i> , <i>oúnta</i> ;
G. <i>oúnaio</i> or <i>oúnta</i> ;	<i>oúnao</i> , <i>oúntao</i> ;
D. <i>oúnao</i> ;	<i>oúnaoibh</i> , <i>oúntaibh</i> , &c.

So *imaó*, *buaíao*, *oepao*, *múnao*, *dénao*, *puagao*, &c. make *imta*, *buaíta*, *oepťa*, *muńta*, or *múńte*, *déńta*, *puagťa*, &c.

But *ińgnao*, *tńńrcńao*, *congńao*, *corńao*, *aońao*, *cunńao*, *eońao*, and the like, which have more than one consonant in the middle ; add a syllable in the genitive, for euphony sake, thus : *ińgańta*, *tńńrcanta*, *cońganta*, *coranta*, *aońańta*, *cunńańta*, *eońańta* ; not *ińgnta*, *tńńrcnta*, &c.

Inńańń tíń ań tíń úo ńoń,
Ųńba co n-a hńgantaibh.

Tale of Deirdre.

When the last vowel of the penultimate syllable is small, the genitive may have either a broad or small encrease : Ex. *Ųígneó*, gen. *aoígnio*, *aoígenta*, *aoígente* ; so *ńceimleo*, *laítneo*, &c.

Some nouns suffer syncope ; as *agallamń*, *conversation*, gen. *agallamń* or *agallńa*.

Ų hťaońoń na taťańń Ćońna,
'S ńań é a n-áit ńuń n-agallmńha.

L. O'Clery.

The

The following have only one genitive, which is formed by transposing the final consonant of the nominative; as *niaḡal*, *niḡaň*, *oiḡal*, *colann*, *ṛpitolaň*, *ṛupaileň*, *olann*. *Dative*, *niaḡail*, *niḡaiň*, *oiḡail*, *colainn*, *ṛpitolaň*, &c. *Gen.* *niaḡla*, *niḡña*, *oiḡla*, *colña*, *ṛpitolaň*, &c. So *tuḡac*, *vetac*, *mirać*, *oumać*; make *dat.* *tuḡaiḡ*, *vetaiḡ*, *miraḡ*, &c. and *gen.* *tuḡea*, *vetea*, *mirać*, &c.

Verbal nouns in *iúḡaö*, form their second genitive in *iḡte*; as *aimṛiúḡaö*, *tempting*; *aimṛiúḡaiö* or *aimṛiḡte*; *úḡaö*, makes *uiḡte*, as *ṛlanúḡaö*, *salvation*; *gen.* *ṛlanuḡaiö* or *ṛlanuiḡte*; *véñaň*, *doing*, makes *gen.* *véňma* or *véinme*.

Some nouns of this declension have a genitive like the nominative; as *Cećt*, *Dutṛećt*, *names of men*; *Connaćt*, *the province Connaught*.

Nió, *mas. a thing*; makes *gen. neite*.

ḡníň, *mas. an action, deed*; *pl. ḡnímaṛta*.

Beň, *a woman*; *gen. mña*; *dat. mñaí*; *n. p. mñaí*; *g. baň*; *d. mñaib*.

'O' ṛ ve ṛeip aň neithe do ḡní,

Wóive is integairc aiporí.

T. M'Daire.

Ni

Ní do ña mnáibh glicá amáin,
 Do beirim fóir ghrá do gnaí,
 Míne aň bílaí tair aň fíer,
 Ní beg lem de céill a g mnaí.

Rickard De Burg.

Ab, *an abbot*; moğ, *a slave*; make, *g. s.*
 abad, moğad; *d. s.* abaid, moğaid.

III. DECLENSION.

Nouns which are attenuated in the dative singular, and form the gen. from the dative by adding e.

EXAMPLE.

Cor, fem. *a foot*.

SINGULAR.

N. aň cor;
 G. na coire;
 D. do'ň coir;
 A. aň cor;
 V. a cor!

PLURAL.

ña cora;
 na ccor;
 do ña coraid or cora;
 na cora;
 a cora!

So lám, *a hand*; dat. lám, gen. láime, nom. pl. lámá. Cluar, *an ear*; dat. cluar, gen. cluarre, nom. pl. cluara. Fítcell, *a chessboard*; dat. fítcill, gen. fítcille, nom. pl. fítcella. Spiaň, *the sun*; dat. speiň, gen. speinne, nom. pl. spiaňá. So all polysyllables in óg, make the dat. in óig, the gen. óige, and the nom. pl. in óga. Ex. Fúinneóg, *a window*; dat. fúinneoir, gen. fúinneoirge, nom. pl. fúinneoga.

Particular

Particular Rules.—A few whose characteristic vowel is *a*, *o*, or *e*, take the improper attenuation; as *clann*, dat. *clonn* or *clainn*, gen. *clonne* or *clainne*. So also, *long*, *loig*, *rcolb*, *mong*, have their dat. *loing* or *luing*, gen. *loinge* or *luinge*, &c. *Lec*, a stone; *bpec*, the small pox; have *lic*, lice; *bpic*, *bvice*. *Deoc*, a drink; gen. sing. *oige*, dat. *oig*, nom. pl. *veocha*.

Some are attenuated in the penultimate syllable; as *pluarao*, *lorao*, *taball*; dat. *pluarao*, *lorao*, *tabaill*; gen. sing. and nom. pl. *pluaroe*, *loiroe*, *taiblie*.

Sema, *meda*, *bloñac*, *ruañac*, *ronnac*, *puball*, (*coltsfoot*), *matal*, *crotac*, *rmolac*; *make* *reimpe*, *meiope*, *bloinice*, *ruaince*, &c. in the gen. sing. but are regular in the nom. pl. viz. *Sempa*, *medpa*, *bloñca*, *ruanca*, &c. *Sliab*, mas. a mountain; makes dat. *rliab*, gen. *rléibhe*, nom. pl. *rléibte*, gen. pl. *rliab*, dat. *rléibtib* or *rliabbaib*.

Raiget ree minn sléibhe Rirre.

Cenfoela.

Slán d'a móintib ar d'a sliabhaibh,

Slán d'a mataib ar d'a marcaib.

Keting's Farewel.

SECOND ORDER

Nouns, whose characteristic vowel is *i*, *short*.

IV. DECLENSION.

Nouns, which have a small encrease in the gen. sing.

EXAMPLE.

ḡnúiγ, fem. *a countenance*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. aḡ ḡnúiγ;	na ḡnúiγi;
G. na ḡnúiγe;	na nḡnúiγ, nḡnúiγeō;
D. ó 'ḡ nḡnúiγ;	ó ḡa ḡnúiγiḡ, ḡnúiγi;
A. aḡ ḡnúiγ;	na ḡnúiγi;
V. a ḡnúiγ!	a ḡnúiγi!

So uaiγ, luiḡ, uaiḡ, eḡlaiγ, tpiḡóiō.

Particular Rules.—A few polysyllables, which have an accent on the last syllable, have two genitives singular; the one regular, the other like the nom. as γcaγlóio, *scarlet*; gen. na γcaγlóioe or aḡ γcaγlóio:—This last gen. is not much used.

Dúli, caiγmiγt, have either a broad or small encrease; as dúlie or dúli; caiγmiγte or caiγmeγta; gen. pl. dúli or dúlieō; caiγmeγt or caiγmeγteō.

Some nouns, of more than one syllable, suffer syncope, or transpose their final consonant; and are thus declined: Ex. Iniγ or mniγ, *an island*.

SINGULAR.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. aī inī;	na hinī;
G. na hinīe;	na n-inī, n-inīe;
D. do'ī inī;	do ŋa hinīb, hinī;
A. aī inī;	na hinī;
V. a inī, inīe!	a inī!

So ŋoīōī, innīī. Here the genitives, inīe, ŋoīōīe, are contracted from inīe, ŋoīōīe, &c.

Nouns in éim; as bém, céim, péim, léim, toiébém, oilébém, taībém, tuilpém, coīrcém; take enna, in the nom. pl. and are thus declined.

Céim, fem. *a step.*

N. aī céim;	na céimenna;
G. na céime;	na ccéimenn;
D. do 'ī céim;	do ŋa céimīb, céimennaiīb.

Cé b'é pīct a ŋaiīb aī ŋonn,
Do meṛaō ḡur mēō comṭrom,
'Eīpennaiḡ acar Uīaiō,
'O chéimennaiīb Concuḡaiḡ.

T. D. O'Higgin.

But aīīm, ḡpém, ḡélōm, māiōm, naiōm, ṛnaiōm, and their compounds, have a broad increase in the nom. pl. Ex. ŋāīmanna, ṛemanna, ḡpēmanna, ḡeōmanna, teōmanna, māōmanna, &c. Linn, *a pool*; makes nom. pl. linnte.

ḡaiīb.

ḡaṛṇṇ linnte doṛṇṇa ṇilenn.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Slán ṇ' a linntibh aṛ ṇ' a ločaiḃ.

Keting's Farewel.

Obaṛṇ, a work; makes nom. pl. oibṇeča, gen. oibṇeč.

V. DECLENSION.

Nouns, which have a broad encrease in the gen. sing.

EXAMPLE.

Súil, fem. an eye.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. aṇ trúil;

na rúile;

G. na rúta;

na rúl or rúileo;

D. ḡaṇ aṇ trúil;

ḡaṇ ṇa rúilḃ, rúile;

A. aṇ trúil;

na rúile;

V. a rúil!

a rúile!

So uamṇ, fem. a cave; ṇlaṛt, fem. or mas. a prince; ṇeol, fem. flesh.

General Rules.—The *genitive* Singular is formed by making broad the nom. sing. and adding a; as nom. ṇlaṛt, gen. ṇlaṛta.

The *Nom.* pl. is formed by adding e to the nom. sing.

The *Gen.* pl. is formed by throwing away the a of the gen. singular. Another, less common

common, genitive is formed by adding *ò* to the nom. pl. as nom. *ῥλαῖτε*, gen. *ῥλαῖ or ῥλαῖτεò*.

Particular Rules.—*Ὀνυμ*, *a back*, and *ῥυῖλ*, *blood*; make in the gen. sing. *ὄνυμα*, *ῥολᾶ*; nom. pl. *ὄνομᾶννα*. *Θυῖρ*, *the sea*; makes gen. sing. *μαῖρα*.

A few proper names have an irregular gen. like the nom. as Nom. *Καῖβαῖò*, gen. *Καῖβαῖα or Καῖβαῖò*. So *Εοῖαῖò*, *Σερραῖò*, *Σορραῖò*; also, *βυαῖαῖλ*, *a boy*; but most proper names of this declension have this irregular gen. alone; as *Εοῖν*, *John*; gen. *Εοῖν*. So *Ρυαῖορραῖò*, *ῶμλαῖβ*, *Filib*, *Φιαῖαῖò*, *Φέρòλμ*, *Conung*. So, also, *ῥαῖò*, *a prophet*; *λεῖαῖò*, *a legate*; *δεοῖοῖν*, *a deacon*.

A few nouns in *αῖò*, *υῖò* or *ίò*, chiefly *agents*, lose final *α* in the gen. sing. as *ῥοῖῥυῖò*, *a robber*; gen. *ῥοῖῥυῖò* or *ῥοῖῥαῖò*; but this last gen. is not much in use.

Some are contracted in their inflections; as *ειῖμεῖαῖν*, *εῖαῖòαῖν*; *Κρυαῖαῖαῖν*, *name of a town*; *εεῖτραῖαῖν*, *βῖαῖαῖν*; gen. *ειῖμεῖννα*, *εῖαῖòννα*, *Κρυαῖαῖννα*, *εεῖτραῖννα*, *βῖαῖαῖννα*, &c.

Polysyllables in *οῖρ* or *εοῖρ*, for the most part *agents*, have two irregular genitives used only in poetry; one like nouns of the fourth declension, the other formed by adding *εῖ* to the regular form. Ex.

Λέγτοισι, *a reader.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. λέγτοισι ; λέγτοισι, -όρα, -όρεα ;
G. λέγτορα-όισι, -όρα ; λέγτορ, -όισι, -όρα ;
D. λέγτοισι ; λέγτοραις, -όραις.

So μύλωνισι, *a miller* ; θύρωνισι, *a door-keeper* ; γερωνισι, *a scrivener* ; γερωνισι, *an elder, a senator.*

Δαίρι, fem. *an oak* ; γαίρι, *the willow* ; γαίρι, *a bed, a ring* ; and are thus declined :

N. αἱ δαίρι ; na δαίρι ;
G. na δαίρι or δαίρι ; na na δαίρι or na δαίρι ;
D. do'ñ δαίρι, δαίρι ; do'ñ δαίρι, δαίρι.

Τεμαίρι, *Tara*, (a town ;) makes gen. sing. Τεμαίρι or Τεμαίρι ;

Ἐὰν δὲ τὸ φησὶν ὅτι δὲ τὸ ν-αἱρι.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Νίρι γὰρ μαίρι-μενίρι do'ñ μαίρι,

ἔμαίρι ἐνίρι Τεμαίρι αἱρι Χοίμαίρι.

T. M'Daire.

Φέρι Τεμαίρι γὰρ τῆρι βίαιρι.

E. O'Flinn.

Ρίρι πέτριαν no γαίρι γίρι,

Φέρι γαίρι no οὐίρι αἱρι δαίρι.

John O'Clery.

Clary

Clair, a furrow; cairt, a chart; céir, a young pig; are thus declined:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. aň clair;	na clairi, clarcá;
G. na claire, clarcá;	na cclairac, cclairce;
D. do'ň clair, clarcú;	do'ň clairibh, clarcuibh.

Creit, face of a country; makes nom. pl. creta or cretá. Cuid, a share or part thus declined:

N. aň cuid;	na coda;
G. na coda, coda;	na ccoda;
D. do'ň cuid, cuid;	do'ň codaibh.

Athair, a father; máthair, a mother; bráthair, a brother; and their compounds drop i in the gen. sing. and are thus declined:

N. aň t-athair;	na haithe, aithe;
G. aň athair;	na n-aithe;
D. do'ň athair;	do'ň haitheibh, aitheibh;
A. aň t-athair;	na haithe;
V. a athair!	a aithe!

Tar éir Feiniura aň laic h,
 Imtneut ior na braithribh.

G. Kevin.

Spu mac Eiriu, mc Saídil,
 Ar senathar pluag fáilg.

Id.

Lair,

Лаґайр, *a flame*; and almost all feminines in ир, are thus declined:

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. аӧ лаґайр;	на лаґрача;
G. на лаґрач;	на лаґрач;
D. до'ӧ лаґайр;	до ӧа лаґрачаиѣ, лаґрача;
A. аӧ лаґайр;	на лаґрача;
V. а лаґайр!	а лаґрача!

So сарсайр, сорсайр, соґайр, селтайр, соирр, суѣотайр, сомайр, еґайр, еирґир, еоѣайр, ґиґайр, ґиаґайр, иґир, луґайр, маӧиґтир, меґайр, паґайр, ґалтайр, реѣайр, реӧиґтир, таґайр.

Na *heochracha* а деирим иѣ,

Уґтикул ѣинте аӧ ѣґеиром.

B. O'Hussey.

Уир ґиѣ до туир аӧ троигтеѣ,

Тоиртеѣ ґиѣ аӧ уир-ithrech.

Anon.

Уѣомӧ, cluaiӧ, таӧи, цаӧи, ѣраӧи, are thus declined:

Уѣомӧ, fem. *turf, a bog*.

N. аӧ мѣомӧ;	на мѣоӧа, мѣомӧте;
G. на мѣоӧа, мѣоӧаѣ;	на мѣомӧ, мѣомӧтеѣ;
D. до'ӧ мѣомӧ, мѣомӧуѣ;	до ӧа мѣоӧаиѣ, мѣомӧтиѣ.

Нѣомӧ, *evening*; is regular in the singular, but in the plural is like мѣомӧ:

Треорѣ

Tréoir Dál a ccluintibh a ccen,
Túir ælta a n-ait a fforigneb.

F. O'Gnive.

Ulaio do éuir fa chánaidh,
A ccuina nír éuir maíomh, &c.

John M'Conmee.

Luḡaio, Fiaḡpaio, Uirniḡ, and Ecḡaio, *names of men*, make gen. sing. Luḡaio or Luiḡoeḡ; Fiaḡpaio or Fiaḡpaḡ; Uirniḡ or Uirneḡ; Ecḡaio or Ecḡaḡ. Lib. Lecan, Passim.

Ríḡpaio 'Eipenn uata amaḡ,
Clanna Néill míoip mic Echach.

T. D. O'Higgin.

Oipirio aḡam a mic,
A Chuiric, mic Luighdhech fáinḡlic.

T. 'Eiges.

THIRD on the last syllable or end is e; as

THIRD ORDER.

Nouns ending in a Vowel.

VI. DECLENSION.

Nouns, which have *no final change in the singular number*:

EXAMPLE.

Boḡa, mas. *a bow*.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. aṇ boḡa ;	na boḡa or boḡaōa ;
G. aṇ ḡoḡa ;	na mboḡa, mboḡaō ;
D. oō'ṇ ḡoḡa ;	oō ṇa boḡaib, boḡaōaib, boḡaōa ;
A. aṇ boḡa ;	na boḡa, boḡaōa ;
V. a ḡoḡa !	a ḡoḡa, ḡoḡaōa !

So tiḡeṇna, *a lord* ; aṇa, *a rib* ; ṇelḡaṇe, *a huntsman* ; celḡaṇe, *a deceiver* ; eiṇḡe, *rising* ; eṇca, *the moon*.

Particular Rules.—Nouns, which have an accent on the last syllable or end in æ ; as ṇé, aṇró, iaṇḡnó, elí, elú, contæ, ḡnaí, &c.

Nom. pl. ṇéë, aṇrōa, contæa, clüa.

Gen. pl. ṇéëō, aṇrōaō, contæaō, clüaō.

ō or ē is sometimes inserted to prevent *hiatus* ; as ṇéōe, aṇróōa, &c.

Duiṇe, *a man, a person* ; makes Nom. Gen. Ac. Voc. pl. oaiṇe ; dat. pl. oaiṇib.

ḡitṇe,

Žitne, a precept ; nom. pl. žitenta ; olige, law ; plige, a way ; cpoice, the heart ; teme, fire ; baite, a town ; nom. pl. oligte, pligte, cpoioite, temnte, baite.

Slighthe is infant o' Ayrshire.

T. M'Daire.

Сортас брейтѣмъ на мбрейтѣмъ,

⁂ πο τράτ τεγαρε να Ríḡ,

Ní faghtar ughair is fearr,

Ἄς dlighthibh æpta 'Eipenn.

L. O'Clery.

Baintep teinnite a tæðaið cloð,

Re ambulatione, &c.

T. M'Daire.

VII. DECLENSION.

Nouns, which add a consonant in the genitive,
and are attenuated in the dative :

EXAMPLE.

Innise, fem. *a narrative.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. añ innire ; na hinnireña ;

G. na hinhireñ ; na n-inhireñ ;

D. do'ñ inuiriñ ; do ña hanniyeñalñ ;

A. aň inniye, -riň, -reň ; na hinniyeň ;

V. *• innire!* *• innireña!*

So

So *tapcuire*, abuse; *paigíde*, confession; *poigíde*, patience; *Alba*, Scotland; *Múna*, Munster: as also, *ceṭpaṁa*, *apaḍa*, *alaṁa*, *veibeḍa*, *eḷaḍa*, *laṁaṁa*; to which add *Cpu-aḱa*, name of a town. N. B. All these nouns have another nominative; as *inniríṁ*, *tapcuiríṁ*, *ceṭpaṁaíṁ*.—See exceptions to the fourth and fifth declensions.—*'Eire*, Ireland; *Taillte*, *Tailtin*, (a town;) and *'Ara*, the island of Arran, take *nn*; as *'Eirenn*, *'Eirinn*, &c.

Ceilebṛaḍ uaimre o' 'Aruinn.

Col. Cille.

Siap o Albain na n-er mbinn,
Bennaḱt uaimre go h'Eirinn.

F. M'Ward.

'Eire óg inir na n-æm, &c.
Ro ḡabṛat geinte ḡarḃa.

G. Moduda.

ḡabṛat 'Eirenn ḡaṁ aṁneṛt.

G. Kevin.

Ca lín píḡ do ḡab go ḡrinn,
De íl mac Míleḍ 'Eirinn.

Id.

ḡairm Ollaṁ ir é a bṁaḍ,
De ḡéir uirḍ na heladhan,
Ní tṁḡa pí innṁe ir ferḡ,
Do 'ṁ tí ḍa noingne a vitcell.

E. O'Hussey.

Some

Some increase; as *vepna*, *palm of the hand*; gen. *na vepnann* or *vepnuinne*. So *iaḡa*, *itḡa*, *cuirle*, *feitḡe*, *ḡaíḡe*, *leitḡe*, *ḡiōḡa*, *uille*.

Alḡa, *Allen*, (a town and bog;) has gen. sing. *Alḡan* or *Alḡuine*.

Some take *n* or *nn*; as *comḡḡa*, *a neighbour*; gen. sing. *comḡḡan*, *comḡḡann*, or *comḡḡainne*; nom. pl. *comḡḡain*, *-ḡana*, or *ḡanna*. So *peḡḡa*, *upḡa*, *ḡélḡa*, *ḡritḡe*, *ḡíḡe*.

Ḳḡ ní ḡḡi Déē iad ḡoiḡ,
Ḳḡc aen dia a ḡḡí pḡersonaibh.

B. O'Hussey.

ḡiaḡ ḡaḡ ḡḡomḡláḡ na *dilenn*,
Beir a ḡcḡibḡinn mo ḡennaḡḡ.

Keting.

ḡoḡa, *ḡuaḡa*, *uaḡa*, and *áḡa*, *the loin*; are attenuated in the plural. Ex. *ḡoḡa* or *ḡaḡa*, *a smith*; gen. *ḡoḡann*, dat. *ḡoḡuinn*, nom. pl. *ḡoiḡḡe*, gen. *ḡoḡann* or *ḡoiḡḡeḡ*, dat. *ḡoiḡḡibḡ*; so nom. pl. *ḡuaḡḡe*, *uaḡḡe*, *áḡḡe*.

Ḳḡ ḡaibḡnibh ḡlanta a cceḡḡá,
Fuaḡur ḡoiḡḡeḡ ḡritḡenta.

E. O'Hussey.

Leca, *ḡlota*, *ḡupḡa*, *mḡa*, *opca*, *opḡa*, *ḡulḡa*, *ḡaḡa*, *ḡoḡa*, are thus declined. Ex.

F

Leca,

Leca, fem. *a cheek.*

SINGULAR.

N. aṇ leca ;
 G. na lecaṇ ;
 D. do'ṇ lecaṇ ;
 A. aṇ leca ;
 V. a leca ;

PLURAL.

na leicṇe or lecaṇ ;
 na lecaṇ, leicṇe ;
 do ṇa leicṇib, leicṇe ;
 na leicṇe ;
 a leicṇe.

So nom. pl. gloitṇe, luirṇe, oirṇe, poirṇe,
 &c. leca, makes also dat. pl. lecṇib or lecaṇib.

Maṇ uṇa da rṇir le rṇaiṇ,
 Maṇ rṇan ingan aṇ cṇuit caṇ.

T. R. O'Connor.

Fuaṇ lem da lecaṇ rṇuṇaṇ.

E. O'Hussey.

A few have their nom. pl. like the dat. and
 are thus declined :

Lača, fem. *a duck.*

N. aṇ lača ;	na lačuṇ ;
G. na lačaṇ ;	na lačaṇ ;
D. ó'ṇ lačuṇ ;	ó ṇa lačuṇib, lačuṇ ;
A. aṇ lača ;	na lačuṇ, lačuṇ ;
V. a lača !	a lačuṇ !

So deṇca, diṇa, erṇuṇa, rṇeča, rṇaṇa, iṇa,
 meca, næṇca, uillṇa. Tenga, *a tongue*; has
 nom. pl. tengṇa, dat. tengṇaṇib.

Ní tuiṇo tengtha aṇ oirṇe,
 Cṇic ilbérplac Iugoiṇe.

Owen M'Grath.

Bó,

Bó, *a cow* ; and bꝛó, *a quern, a mill-stone* ; are irregular. Ex.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. añ bó ;	na ba, bai ;
G. na bo ;	na mbo ;
D. do'n bóin ;	do ña buaiþ, bu ;
A. añ bó ;	na ba ;
V. a bó ;	a ba.
N. añ bꝛó ;	na bꝛóinte ;
G. na bꝛón ;	na mbꝛón, mbꝛóinteþ ;
D. do 'n bꝛóin ;	do ña bꝛóintiþ ;
A. añ bꝛó ;	na bꝛóinte ;
V. a bꝛó ;	a bꝛóinte.

Cu, *a hound* ; has gen. con, dat. coin. So all its compounds, as oncu, fælcu, &c.

Some nouns take ð in the gen. and dat. instead of n ; for the learner's sake we shall notice them all here :

Filē, mas. *a philosopher, poet.*

N. añ filē ;	na filið ;
G. añ filēþ ;	na ffilēþ ;
D. ó'n ffilíð ;	ó ña filēðaiþ, filēða ;
A. añ filē ;	na filēða ;
V. a filē !	a filēða !

So amþa, *an elegy* ; beþa, *life* ; aþa, *a servant* ; biðþa, *an enemy* ; aíþe, *a death* ; deoþa, *a sojourner* ; bꝛuþa, *an hospitaller*.

Rí, *a king* ; gen. ríþ, nom. pl. ríþte.

Capa, a friend ; nama, an enemy ; Nuada, proper name of a man ; bpaḡa, the neck ; bpaḡe, an hostage ; ḡice, twenty ; take o, not 6 in the gen. and dat. sing. and form the plural thus : Capoe, namoe, bpaḡoe, bpaḡoe ; they may also, in the gen. and dat. sing. be written capat, capait ; namat, namait ; Nuadat, Nuadait ; ḡicet, ḡicit.

*Réa charaid o a ccuipio omt,
Bí trén go teét a n-unloct.*

T. M'Daire.

*Breiteḡ cept ḡaḡ vol me ḡiḡ,
Dian la Cormac tiḡe in tríp,
Breḡa dinga dál ḡaḡ ḡoro,
Ioir charaid is namhoid.*

Flaithri M'Fithil.

Opai, a priest of the Sun ; sui, a sage ; duí, an ignorant man ; (or opai, pai, dai,) are thus declined :

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. opai or pai ;	opuite, paiite ;
G. opuao ;	opuao, opuiteo ;
D. opuió, paió ;	opuitib, paiitib.

We may also write 6 in place of t in the plural ; as opuide, paiideo, opuidib, &c.

Slán o' a saéthibh me héigrib.

Keting.

The

The following nouns, viz. *Dia*, God ; *lá*, a day ; *cñu*, a nut ; *ua*, a grandson or descendant ; *ḡa*, a sunbeam or javelin ; *mí*, mas. a month ; *cæpa*, a sheep ; *cþó*, a hovel ; *bpú*, the womb ; are quite irregular, and are thus declined :

SINGULAR.

N. <i>Dia</i> .	<i>Lá</i> .	<i>Cñu</i> .
G. <i>vé</i> .	<i>lae</i> or <i>laí</i> .	<i>cñó</i> , <i>cñuí</i> .
D. <i>dia</i> .	<i>lá</i> , <i>ló</i> .	<i>cñuí</i> , <i>cñó</i> .
A. <i>dia</i> .	<i>lá</i> .	<i>cñu</i> .
V. <i>vé</i> , <i>dia</i> .	<i>laí</i> , <i>lae</i> .	<i>cñu</i> .

PLURAL.

N. <i>véë</i> .	<i>lae</i> , <i>laí</i> , <i>laite</i> , <i>laíte</i> .	<i>cñó</i> , <i>cñá</i> , <i>cñáí</i> .
G. <i>vétañ</i> , <i>véë</i> .	<i>lá</i> , <i>laeteð</i> , <i>laíteð</i> .	<i>cñó</i> .
D. <i>vétið</i> , <i>véið</i> .	<i>laítið</i> , <i>laetið</i> , <i>laib</i> , <i>laeð</i> , <i>laíð</i> .	<i>cñóið</i> , <i>cñáið</i> .
A. <i>véë</i> , & <i>véte</i> .	<i>laite</i> , <i>laete</i> , <i>löa</i> .	<i>cñó</i> , <i>cñu</i> , <i>cñáí</i> .
V. <i>véë</i> , <i>véte</i> .		

SINGULAR.

N. <i>Ua</i> .	<i>ḡa</i> .	<i>mí</i> .
G. <i>ui</i> .	<i>ḡa</i> , <i>ḡal</i> .	<i>mípa</i> .
D. <i>ua</i> .	<i>ḡa</i> .	<i>mír</i> , <i>mí</i> .
A. <i>ua</i> .	<i>ḡa</i> .	<i>mí</i> .
V. <i>ui</i> , <i>ua</i> .	<i>ḡa</i> .	<i>mí</i> .

PLURAL.

N. ui,	ḡá, ḡaí, ḡae, ḡái, ḡáite, ḡæte,	} míra;
G. ua, o,	ḡa, ḡaite, ḡáiteò, ḡæteò,	} mír;
D. uib̃,	ḡaíb̃, ḡæib̃, ḡáib̃, ḡætib̃, ḡáitib̃,	} míraib̃;
A. } & } ui, V. }	ḡáite, ḡæte, ḡó,	} míra.

SINGULAR.

N. Cæra,	Cró,	Bru;
G. cæraç, } caíreç, }	cruí, } craí, }	bruinne, } bronn; }
D. caírigh̃,	cru,	bronn.

PLURAL.

N. caírigh̃,	craí, cruí, craíte,	bruinne;
G. cæraç, } caíreç, }	cró, craíteò,	bronn;
D. cæraib̃,	craíb̃, craítib̃,	bronnab̃;
A. } & } cæraç, V. }	crua, craíte,	bruinne.

Ceo, *a fog*; gen. sing. ciaç; gleo, makes
ḡhaò; cré, *earth, clay*, crah̃ or cré.

Ḥ tá brat ciach of a ccenn,
Ḥhúçay ḡlóir̃ ḡhaíðel 'Eirenn.

F. O'Gnive.

OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives, like Nouns, may be divided into three orders, according to their terminations.

Adjectives of the first order, that is, having a broad characteristic Vowel, are declined like Nouns of the *first* Declension, in the Masculine Gender; and in the Feminine, and Plural Number, like Nouns of the *third*.

EXAMPLE.

Μόρ, *great*; Latin, *magnus*.

SINGULAR.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N. Μόρ, <i>magnus</i> ;	μόρ, <i>magna</i> ;
G. μόρ, <i>magni</i> ;	μόρε, <i>magnæ</i> ;
D. μόρ, <i>magno</i> ;	μόρε, <i>magnæ</i> ;
A. μόρ, <i>magnum</i> ;	μόρ, <i>magnam</i> ;
V. μόρε, <i>magne</i> ;	μόρ, <i>magna</i> .

PLURAL.

N. μόρα, <i>magni</i> ;	μόρα, <i>magnæ</i> ;
G. μόρ, <i>magnorum</i> ;	μόρ, <i>magnarum</i> ;
D. μόρα, <i>magnis</i> ;	μόρα, <i>magnis</i> ;
A. μόρα, <i>magnos</i> ;	μόρα, <i>magnas</i> ;
V. μόρα, <i>magni</i> ;	μόρα, <i>magnæ</i> .

So

So, nuad̃, *new*; nuaid̃e, ñuaid̃. 'Og, *young*; óige, óig. Celgač, *deceitful*; celgaíge, celgaig. Saer, *free*; raíre, raír. Fuar, *cold*; ruair̃e, ruair̃. Liač, *grey*; léite, léit̃. Sér, *sharp*; géire, géir̃.

Some take the improper attenuation; as gel̃, *white*; gile, gíl̃. Trom, *heavy*; truime, trum̃. Sor̃m, *blue*; guir̃me, guir̃m̃. Dall, *blind*; doille, doill̃. Brec, *speckled*; brice, bric̃. All polysyllables take either attenuation; as ceol̃mar, *melodious*, gen. fem. ceol̃mar̃e or ceol̃mar̃e; rúgač, *merry*, rúgaíge or rúguíge; díreč, *direct*; dir̃íge or dir̃eige. But the improper attenuation is in use only among the Poets.

A few Dissyllables are contracted in the feminine and in the plural; as uar̃al̃, *noble*, gen. fem. uar̃l̃e, pl. uar̃l̃e; úmal, *humble*; úml̃e, pl. úml̃a; mẽmar, *fat*; mẽmr̃e, pl. mẽmr̃a; obann, *quick*; oibne, pl. obna.

In the Scotch dialect, most polysyllables form their pl. like the nom. sing. as tuĩr̃eč, *melancholy, sad*; pl. tuĩr̃eč; in Ireland, more correctly, tuĩr̃eča.

Adjectives of the *second Order* have all the Cases of the Singular Number, in the mas. gen. like the nom. sing. mas. In the feminine and plural they are declined like Nouns of the *fourth Declension*.

EXAMPLE.

Cpuaio, *hard.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N. & A. }	Cpuaio, cpuaio;	cpuaioe, cpuaioe;	
G.	cpuaio, cpuaioe;	cpuaio, cpuaio;	
D. & V. }	cpuaio, cpuaio;	cpuaioe, cpuaioe.	

Some are contracted in the feminine and plural; as *milir, sweet.*

N. A.	milir,	milir;	milre,	milre;
G.	milir,	milre;	milir,	milir;
D. V.	milir,	milir;	milre,	milre.

Suairc, *pleasant*; makes pl. ruairca.

Adjectives of the *third* Order, end in a vowel, and have no change of termination; as *roia, happy, lucky.*

N. A.	Soia,	roia;	roia,	roia;
G.	roia,	roia;	roia,	roia;
D. V.	roia,	roia;	roia,	roia;

Except *beo, living, alive.*

N. A.	Beo,	beo;	beoa,	beoa;
G.	bi,	beo;	beo,	beo;
D. V.	beo,	beo;	beoa,	beoa.

Adjectives,

Adjectives, when used substantively, form the dative plural in *ib*; as *maḡḡaib*, *beóib*, *móḡaib*, *boḡḡaib*.

OF COMPARISON.

There are in Gaelic two forms of Comparison :

The *first Comparative* is the same as the genitive singular feminine ; as *óige*, *younger* ; *raíne*, *more free* ; *ṡṡuime*, *heavier* ; *milṡe*, *sweeter*. Some adjectives ending in *a*, form their comparative by attenuation ; as *ṡaḡa*, *long*, comp. *ṡaíḡe* ; *ṡaḡa*, *thin*, comp. *ṡaíḡe*.

The *second Comparative* is formed from the first, by changing final *e* into *íḡe* ; as *ṡṡom*, *ṡṡuime*, *ṡṡuimíḡe* ; *ḡel*, *ḡíḡe*, *ḡilíḡe*. In the Gaelic of Scotland, final *e* is omitted ; as *ṡṡuimíḡ*, *ḡilíḡ*. Most polysyllables do not admit of this second comparative.

Both these forms are indeclinable.

Another comparative, not now in use, occurs sometimes in our MSS, distinguished by the termination *ṡṡṡ* or *ṡṡṡ* ; as *ḡilíṡṡṡ*, *whiter* ; *ḡuillíṡṡṡ*, *blacker*. This appears to me to be the same as the Persian comparative in *tar* ; as *khub*, *fair* ; *khubtar*, *fairer* ; in Gaelic *cæḡ*, *cáimíṡṡṡ*.

Ní 'ṡ, *ní ṡa*, *ní ḡur*, are often prefixed to the first comparative ; as *ní 'ṡ ṡṡuime*, *heavier*.

The

The *Superlative* is of the same form with the *first* comparative.

An eminent degree of any quality is expressed by putting one of the particles *po*, *říp*, *řáp*, *úp*, *an*, before the positive, and aspirating its initial; as *po řel*, *very white*; *říp-álainn*, *truly beautiful*; *řáp mait*, *exceedingly good*; *úp řána*, *very ugly*; *anmór*, *very great, huge*. *Đlé* is often prefixed to *řel*; as *řlé řel*, *very white*.

The following adjectives are compared irregularly, viz.

Positive.	1 Compar.	2 Compar.
<i>Đait</i> , good;	<i>řerř</i> ;	<i>řerřoe</i> , <i>řerřoe</i> ;
<i>Olc</i> , bad;	<i>mera</i> ;	<i>mirte</i> ;
<i>Đór</i> , great;	<i>mó</i> ;	<i>móioe</i> ;
<i>Beř</i> , small;	<i>luřa</i> ;	<i>luřaioe</i> ;
<i>Đerř</i> , short;	<i>řirřa</i> ;	<i>řirřioe</i> ;
<i>řađa</i> , long;	<i>řaioe</i> , <i>řia</i> ;	<i>řaioioe</i> , <i>řéioioe</i> ;
<i>řurř</i> , } <i>easy</i> ;	<i>ura</i> ;	<i>uraioe</i> ;
<i>urřa</i> , }		
<i>Teč</i> , hot;	<i>teo</i> , <i>teite</i> ;	<i>teitioe</i> ;
<i>Deř</i> , good;	<i>oeč</i> ;	_____;
<i>řořur</i> , near;	<i>řoicre</i> , }	_____.
	<i>řoirře</i> ;	

In compliance with the usage of other Grammarians, we shall here insert a list of numerals, though more properly belonging to a Vocabulary:

1, *řen*;

1, ʒen ;	1st, céo ;
2, óá, óó ;	2nd, óapá ;
3, τρί, τεοpá ;	3rd, τpεp, τpιυμáó ;
4, ceτáπ, ceιτpe ;	4th, ceτpαμáó ;
5, cúγ, coιγ ;	5th, cúγεó ;
6, pé ;	6th, pειpeó ;
7, peçτ ;	7th, peçτμáó ;
8, oçτ ;	8th, oçτμáó ;
9, noί ;	9th, næμáó, noίμáó ;
10, óeιç ;	10th, óeιçμáó ;
11, æn-óég ;	11th, ænμáó-óég ;
12, óo-óég ;	12th, óαpá-óég ;
13, τpι-óég ;	13th, τpεp-óég ;
14, ceιτp-óég ;	14th, ceτpαμáó-óég ;
15, cúγ-óég ;	15th, cúγεó-óég ;
16, pé-óég ;	16th, pειpeó-óég ;
17, peçτ-óég ;	17th, peçτμáó-óég ;
18, oçτ-óég ;	18th, oçτμáó-óég ;
19, noί-óég ;	19th, næμáó-óég ;
20, píce, óoçáττ ;	20th, píceóáó ;
21, æn ιp píce or æn áπ píceιτ ;	21st, ænμáó áπ píceιτ ;
22, óá áπ píceιτ ;	22nd, óαpá áπ píceιτ ;
30, óeιç áπ píceιτ, τpíceáττ ;	30th, óeιçμáó áπ píceιτ, τpíceάóáó ;
31, æn-óég áπ píceιτ,	31st, ænμáó-óég áπ píceιτ ;
40, óá píceιτ, ceτpá- çáττ ;	40th, ceτpάçάóáó ;
50, óeιç áπ óá píceιτ, cæγáττ ;	50th, óeιçμáó áπ óá píceιτ, cæγάóáó ;
	60, τpι

60, τρί ρίετ, ρεργαττ;	60th, ρεργαδαό;
70, δείε αιρ τρί ρίετ,	70th, δείεμαό αιρ τρί ρεετμογαττ; ρίετ, ρεετμογα- δαό;
80, εειτρε ρίετ,	80th, οετμογαδαό;
οετμογαττ;	
90, δείε αιρ εειτρε ρίετ, νοεαττ;	90th, δείεμαό αιρ εειτ- ρε ρίετ, νοεαδαό;
100, céττ;	100th, céδαό;
1000, míε;	1000th, míεο;
1000000, milliún;	1000000th, milliúñaó.

The following are applied only to persons:

Δίρ, βειρτ, <i>two persons</i> ;	μόιρ ρειριυρ, <i>seven</i> ;
τριύρ, <i>three</i> ;	οεταρ, <i>eight</i> ;
εετμαρ, <i>four</i> ;	ναενμαρ, <i>nine</i> ;
εúγερ, <i>five</i> ;	δειενεμαρ, <i>ten</i> .
ρειρερ, ρειριυρ, <i>six</i> .	

Or to personified objects; as in this stanza:

Τριύρ α τά ας βραιε αιρ μο βάρ,
 Διό α ταιό οο γναε αμ βυν;
 Τρυαε γαν α εεποετα ρε ερann,
 Ξñ Διαβαλ, añ Chlann 'r a' Chnum.

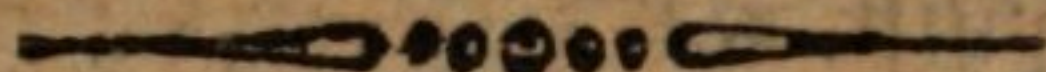
Dee, *two things*; τρεε, *three things*;
 εεταρδα, *four things*; occur often in old
 writers.

Δά, τρί, ρίε, céττ, míε, and milliún, are
 declinable; nom. δά or δί; gen. δα; dat.
 δίβ.—Τρί, makes dat. τριβ.—Ρίε, is of the
 G seventh

seventh declension, and makes gen. *ῥίετ*; dat. *ῥίετ*.—*Ἐέττ*, makes dat. pl. *ἑέτταίῃ*.—*Ἐίε*, pl. *μίε*.—*Ἐίλιún*, is of the first declension.—*Ἐί*, *οίῃ*, *τρίῃ*, are scarcely used.

Ἐέεττ, *ῥέεττ*, *ῥέετμοέεττ*, &c. though obsolete in Scotland, and some parts of Ireland, are still much used among good writers, and even in common conversation in many parts of Munster and Conacht.

For further particulars respecting the collocation, &c. of the numerals, see the Syntax.



OF PRONOUNS.

THERE are seven kinds of *Pronouns*; Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative, Interrogative, Indefinite, Compound.

The *Personal pronouns* are *Ἐε*, *I*; *τú*, *thou*; *έ*, *ῥέ*, *he*; *ί*, *ῥί*, *she*. They have a simple and an emphatic form, and are declined thus:

SINGULAR.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Simple form.</i>	<i>Emph. f.</i>	<i>Simple form.</i>	<i>Emph. f.</i>
N. } We, I, & } A. } me ;	mire ;	{ rinn, we, rinn, inn, us ;	rinne, inne.
N. Tu, thou ; tuṛa ;		{ riḃ, iḃ, ye, you ;	riḃre, iḃre.
A. tu, thee ; tuṛa ;			
V. tuṛa, O thou !		iḃre, O ye !	
N. Sé, he ; rériñ ;			
A. é, him ; ériñ ;		{ riad, they ;	riadoran ;
N. Sí, she ; riri ;		{ iad, them ;	iadoran.
A. í, her ; iri ;			

Possessives, are mo, *my* ; do, *thy* ; a *his*, *her*, *their*. They also have an emphatic form, which is made by adding the syllable ra, in the 1, 2, and 3rd pers. sing. and 2nd pers. pl.—ne in the 1st pers. pl. and ran in the 3rd. These syllables are placed immediately after nouns to which the poss. pronouns are prefixed, and are connected by a hyphen ; as mo māc-ra, *my son* ; ap mic-ne, *our sons*. Ex.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Simple form.</i>	<i>Emph. f.</i>	<i>Simp. f.</i>	<i>Emph. f.</i>
Mo, <i>my</i> ;	mo—ra ;	ap, <i>our</i> ;	ap—ne.
Do, <i>thy</i> ;	do—ra ;	bur, <i>your</i> ;	bur—ra.
A, <i>his</i> , <i>her</i> ;	a—ra, ran ;	a, <i>their</i> ;	a—ran.

The word *féiñ*, *self*, *own*; is subjoined to both Pers. and Posses. pron. as *me féiñ*, *myself*; *tura féiñ*, *thou thyself*; *rinn féiñ*, *ourselves*; *mo čenn féiñ*, *my own head*.

Relatives,—*Are a*, *who*, *which*, *that*, *all that*, *whatever*; *noč*, *which*, *who*; *náč*, *who not*, *which not*.

Demonstratives,—*ro*, *this*, *these*; *riñ*, *that*, *those*; *ruo*, *uo*, *that or those there*, *yon*; which are added to nouns, and pers. pron. as *añ ben ro*, *añ řep riñ*; *é ro*, *mas. this one*, *í ro*, *fem. this one*; *é ruo*, *í ruo*, *yon one*; *čeoña*, *same*; *añ řep čeoña*, *the same man*.

Interrogatives,—*Cia*? *who?* *which?* *ciò*? *what?* *čpéo*? *what?* *cao*? *what?* *cao* or *čpéo* *é*, *mas. í*, *fem. pl. 1ao*, *mas. and fem.*

Indefinite,—*Čigiñ*, *some*; *cia b'e* or *gi b'e*, *whoever*; *ciò b'e*, *whatever*; *aip bit*, *any*; *eile*, *oile*, *aile*, *other*; *řač*, *cač*, *every*, *each*; *cáč*, *all*, *others*, *the rest*; *curo*, *some*; *neč*, *any one*; *añ ti*, *whosoever*, *the person who*; *cač eile*, *every other*.

Compound pronouns are of two kinds: 1st, compounded of *personal*; 2nd, of *possessive* pronouns. Their emphatic form is like that of their primitives.

1st, Com-

1st, Compound of Personal Pronouns :

Agam, with or to me ; agad, —thee ; aige, —him ; aice, —her ; Againn, —us ; agaiB, —ye ; aca, —them.

Aram, out of me ; arad, thee ; ar, him ; airte, her. Arainn, us ; araiB, ye ; arta, them.

Chugam, unto me ; cugad, thee ; cuige, him ; cuice, her. Chugainn, us ; cugaiB, ye ; cuca, them.

Dam, to me ; duit, thee ; do, him ; di, her. Duinn, us ; duib, ye ; doib, them.

Dim, off me ; dit, thee ; de, him ; di, her. Dinn, us ; dib, ye ; diu, them.

Eoram, between me ; eorad, thee ; eoré, him ; eorí, her. Eorainn, us ; eoraiB, ye ; eorpa, them.

Fum, under me ; fud, thee ; fuí, him ; fuíte, her. Fúinn, us ; fúib, ye ; fúta, them.

Innam, in me ; innad, thee ; ann, him ; ninte, her. Innainn, us ; innaiB, ye ; inntib, or innta, them.

Lim, with me ; let, thee ; lei, him ; léi, her. Linn, us ; lib, ye ; leo, them.

Oram, on me ; ort, thee ; air, him ; uirpe, her. Orainn, us ; oraiB, ye ; orpa, them.

Rim, with me ; rit, thee ; ri, him ; ria, her. Rinn, us ; rib, ye ; riu, them.

Roam, before me ; road, thee ; roinne, him ; roimpe, her. Roainn, us ; roaiB, ye ; rompa, them.

Sečam, *without me*; sečad, *thee*; sečé, *him*; sečí, *her*. Sečainn, *us*; sečaiḃ, *ye*; seča, *them*.

Thoṛm, *over me*; toṛt, *thee*; taiṛir, *him*; taiṛirí, *her*. Thoṛainn, *us*; toṛaiḃ, *ye*; taṛra, *them*.

Trím, *through me*; trít, *thee*; tríd, *him*; trítí, *her*. Tríninn, *us*; tríb, *ye*; trímpa, *or* tríta, *them*.

Uaim, *from me*; uait, *thee*; uad, *him*; uaité, *her*. Uainn, *us*; uaiḃ, *ye*; uata, *them*.

Umam, *upon me*; umad, *thee*; uime, *him*; uimpe, *her*. Umainn, *us*; umaiḃ, *ye*; umpa, *them*.

Uaram, *above me*; uarad, *thee*; uara, *him*; uairte, *her*. Uarainn, *us*; uaraiḃ, *ye*; uarta, *them*.

Among the Poets we find these compounds variously orthographied, according as the measure of the verse required.—These varieties shall be noticed when speaking of poetic licence.

Those compounded of *possessive* pronouns have the same emphatic form, and require aspiration and eclipsis, in the same situations as their primitives.—They want some of the persons. Ex.

Am, *in my*; ad, *in thy*.

Cóm, *with, or unto my*; cód, *with thy*; cóḃ, *with our*.

Dom,

Dom, to my ; doo, to thy ; daß, to our.

Fóm, under my ; fód, under thy ; fón, our.

Lém, with my ; léo, with thy ; léñ, with our.

'Om, from my ; óo, from thy ; óñ, from our.

Rém, with my ; réo, with thy ; réñ, with our.

Trém, through my ; tréo, through thy ; tréñ, through our.

The other persons are formed thus ; as 'n a, in his, her, their ; ann ßur, in your ; co n-a, with his, her, their ; co ßur, with your ; o'a, to his, her, their ; o ßur, to your ; fo n-a, fo ßur ; lé n-a, lé ßur ; ó n-a, ó ßur ; pé n-a, pé ßur ; tré n-a, tré ßur.

OF VERBS.

In Gaelic, Verbs have but one *Conjugation*.*

The *Moods* are six ; the Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Conditional, Consuetudinal, and Infinitive.

The

* Mr. Stewart has divided the Verbs into *two* Conjugations ; whereof the first comprehends those Verbs, which begin with a Consonant ; the second, those which begin with a Vowel, or with f before a Vowel : with what view, or for what reason, this ingenious Scholar has left unexplained.

The inflections of Verbs, like those of Nouns, are made by changes on the termination; the changes at the beginning of Verbs, are caused by certain prefixed particles, expressed or understood.

Verbs have a simple and emphatic form; as *τάιμ*, *I am*; *τάιμ-ρε*, *I am*; *τάμαιο*, *we are*; *τάμαιο-ñe*, *WE are*; *ταίτ-ραν*, *THEY are*.

There are three *Tenses*; the Present, Preterite, and Future. Each of these *Tenses* has a *Relative Form*, which is often the same as the third person singular, and is always governed by the Pronoun *α* expressed or understood; as *ις μιρε ḡñαρ*, *it is I (who) wound*; *ις ιαο ḡñαρ*, *it is they (who) wound*; *αñ τί ιαππαρ*, *the person (who) asks*; *λόçάñ νοç ρcαβυρ αñ ḡæτ*, *the chaff which, the wind scattereth*; *έιρḡερ Ορcαρ*, *Oscar arises*.

Before the learner proceed, he should observe that *αν?* *whether?* *ḡο*, *that*; *οά*, *if*; *ιαπ*, *after*; *νάç*, *not*; *ῑά*, *for which*; *νοçα*, *not*; require eclipsis; as *αν νḡñαιμ?* *do I wound?* *νοçα mbuaĩĩm*, *I do not strike*; and before a vowel, take *n*; as *οα n-ιαπῑῑά*, *if you would ask*.

Νί, *νίπ*, *οο*, *πο*, *απ*, *νάπ*, *ḡυπ*, *ῑυĩ*, cause aspiration in the *Active Voice*; as *νί ῑυĩ*, *there is not*; *απ ḡοναρ?* *did you wound?* In the *Passive*, the verb suffers no initial change from these *Conjunctions*; as *οο ḡñαο me*, *I was wounded*; *νί ḡονταίο me?* *I used not to be*

be wounded? γυλ̄ γονφαίδερ̄ tu, *before you will be wounded.* Do drops o before γ, in the active voice; as ο' γορκαί̄ γέ, *he opened*; but οο γορκαὶ̄ ó é, *he was opened.* Aspiration takes place also in the active voice, where οο is understood; as ḙonnaί̄pc me, *I saw*; or οο ḙonnaί̄pc me.

The Auxiliary verb, *beir̄, to be*; is conjugated as follows:

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—τά̄im, *I am*; τά̄ιpc, or ταί̄pc, *thou art*; τά̄, *he is*; τά̄maio, *we are*; τατά̄ái, *ye are*; τά̄io, *they are.* Or, τά̄ me, *I am*; τά̄ tu, *thou art*; τά̄ γέ, *he is*; τά̄ γιν̄n, τά̄ γιḓ̄, τά̄ γιαḓ̄.

Relative Form.—Iγ me a τά̄, *it is I, who am*; ιγ tu a τά̄, *it is you, who are*, &c. using τά̄ through all the persons in both numbers.

Preterite.—Bhí̄δερ̄, *I was*; bí̄pc, *thou wast*; bí̄, *he was*; bí̄mūpc, *we were*; bí̄būpc, *ye were*; bí̄dāpc, *they were.* Or, bí̄ me, bí̄ tu, bí̄ γέ, bí̄ γιν̄n, &c. Or, bá̄dāpc, bá̄dāīpc, bá̄, bá̄māpc, bá̄bāpc, bá̄dāpc*. Or, bá̄ me, bá̄ tu, bá̄ γε, &c.

Relative Form.—Do bí̄; as ιγ me οο bí̄, *it is I, who was*; na γῑpc οο bí̄, *the men, who were.*

Future.—

*This third form is very classical, but not much spoken now. The first form, though in general use, is scarcely to be met with in old MSS.

Future.—Biaó, *I will be*; biaóair, *thou wilt be*; biaó, *he will be*; biaómaro, *we will be*; biaóair, *ye will be*; biaóair, *they will be*. Or, biaó me*, biaó tu, biaó ré, biaó rinn, biaó rib, biaó riao. Or, beio, *I will be*; beioir, *thou*; beio, *he*—; beiomio or beim, *we will be*; beioir, *ye*—; beioir or beio, *they*, &c. Or, beio met,—tu,—ré,—rinn,—rib,—riao.

Relative.—Bhiar, *that will be*; as ir mire Bhiar, *it is I, who will be*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bí, *be thou*; bíó, *let him be*; bíómaro, *let us be*; bíóir, *be ye*; bíóir, bíó, or bíóir, *let them be*. Or, bí tu,—ré,—rinn, &c. Ná bí, *be not*, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—†Fuilim, *I am*; fuilir, *thou art*; fuil, *he is*; fuilmio, *we are*, fuilíó, *ye are*; fuilíó *they are*. Or, fuil me; fuil tu,—ré, rinn, rib, riao.

Relative.—Náé fuil, *that is not*.

Ex.—Ní fuilim, *I am not*; ní fuil, *he is not*.§ An fuil tu? *art thou?* an fuilíó? *are they?*

* Or biaó me, &c. This has also been written “bíó me,” in Scotland.

† This may also be written “beil me, &c.”

‡ The Subjunctive Mood is never used without one of the conjunctions, ní, an, go, ar, &c. prefixed.

§ We often write and say “Ní ’lim, ní ’l me, ní ’l ré, &c.”

*they? go fíuilim, that I am; go fíuilir, that thou art; noéa nífuil, there is not.**

Preterite.—Raċar, *I was*; raċair, *thou wast*; raib, *he was*. Raċamar, *we were*; raċabar, *ye were*; raċadar, *they were*. Or, raib me, raib tu, &c.

Relative.—Náċ raib, *that was not*.

Examples.—Ni raċar, *I was not*; an raċair? *or an raib tu? wert thou?* go raib, *that he was*.

Future.—The future is the same as in the Indicative Mood; as ní biaċ, *I will not be*; an mbiaċ tu? *wilt thou be?* go mbiaċmar, *that we will be*, &c. Except in the relative form; as an fep náċ mbiaċ, *the man that will not be*; not “náċ mbiaċ.”

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Preterite.—Do beinn, *I would be*; do beirtá, *thou wouldest be*; do beirċ, *he would be*; do beirċmír, *we would be*; do beirtíċ, *ye would be*; do beirċíċ, *they would be.*†

Relative.—Do beirċ, *that would be*.

Future.—Wanting.

CONJUNCTIVAL

* These Examples are given merely to show the learner the initial changes produced by the conjunctions, that govern the subjunctive mood.

† We may also write, beinn, beirtá, beirċ, &c. without DO.

CONSUETUDINAL or HABITUAL MOOD.

Present.—Bíðim, *I usually am, or I use to be*; bíðir, or bíðen tu, *thou—*; bí, or bíðen ré, *he—*; bímaio, *we—*; bítið, *ye—*; bíð, *they usually are.*

Relative.—Bhíðer, or bír, *that usually is*; náð mbíðen, *that usually is not.*

Ex.—An mbíðen ré? *does he usually be?* ní bímaio, *we usually are not*; noð mbíð, *they never are.*

Preterite.—Do bínn, *I used to be*; do bítá, *you used to be*; do bíðeð, *he—*; do bímír, *we—*; do bítið, *ye—*; do bíðír, *they used to be.*

Relative.—do bíð, or do bíðeð, *that used to be.*

Ex.—An mbítá? *used you to be?* ní bíðír, *they used not to be*; náð mbínn, *used I not to be?*

Future.—Wanting.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do beitt, or beitt, *to be*; iap mbeitt, *having been, after being*; aip ti beitt, *about to be, on the point of being*; cum a beitt, *to be, in order to be*; aip mbeitt, *on being, having just now been*; as beitt, *being, &c.*

U and do are often prefixed to the auxiliary verb. U is used with the Present Tense Indicative; as a táim, *I am*. Do with the Preterite, Indic. Condit. and Consuetudinal; as do bí me, *I was*;

I was; do beinn, *I would be*; do bínn, *I used to be*. They are sometimes used as Relatives; as aň feř a tá, *the man who is*; aň beň do bí, *the woman who was*.

The pronouns are *emphatically* added to the first form; as táid riad, *they are*; bíd riad, *let them be*.

There is another auxiliary verb, which is used only in two Tenses of the Indicative, viz. ir, *is*; ba, *was*.

Ir me, *I am*, or *it is I*; ir tu, *it is you*; ir é, *he is*, 't is he; ir rinn,—rib,—riad, or iad.

Ba me, *I was*, *it was I*; ba tu, ré, rinn, rib, riad. Ex.

Ir me aň feř, *I am the man*, i. e. *it is I who am the man*; not a táim aň feř. Bha mí aňpa a n-'Eirinn, an tan rin, *there was an illustrious king in Ireland, at that time*.

In these and the like cases, “táim,” is never used.

Fa is often used *emphatically* for ba; as řa hí ingin aň píř, *she was the daughter of the king*.

In old MSS, we find bai, bui, boi, uoi, written for ba.

Example of a Regular Verb :

Céřajm, *I torment.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—Céřajm, *I torment*; céřajř, *thou tormentest*; céřaíř, *he torments*. Céřam-aid, or céřam, *we—*; céřtaí, *ye—*; céřaid, *they—*.

Relative.—Chéřar, *that torments*.

Preterite.—*Do čéřar, *I tormented*; do čéřajř, *thou tormentedst*; do čér, *he tormented*. Do čéřamař, or do čéřram, *we—*; do čéřařar, *ye—*; do čéřařar, or čéřrad. Or, do čér me, tu, řé, řinn, &c.

Relative.—Chér.

Future.—Céřřad, *I will torment*; céřřajř, *thou*; céřřaid, *he*. Céřřamaid, or céřřam, *we*; céřřaíře, *ye*; céřřaid, *they*. Or, céřřad me, tu, řé, &c.

Relative.—Chéřřar, *that will torment*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Cér, *torment thou*; céřad, *let him torment*. Céřam, *let us*; céřaíře, *torment ye*; céřaid, or céřaříř, *let them*; ná cér, *do not torment*, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE

* Do may also be omitted throughout.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.—Ní céram, &c. like the Indic.
Pres. Or, ní céram tu, ré, rinn, rib, ríad.

Relative.—Ná c céram, or c céraí, that doth not torment.

Preterite.—Ní c cé, or ní c cé me, &c. as in the Indicative.

Relative.—Ná c cé, who did not torment.

Future.—Ní céra, &c. as in the Indicative. Céra is poetical, and used only after a Negative; as ní céra, I will not torment.

Relative.—Céra; corruptly, céra, in Munster.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Preterite.—Do céraim, I would torment; do céra, thou; do céra, he. Do céraim, or do céraí rinn, we would torment; do céraí, or do céraí rib, ye; do céraí, or do céraí ríad, they.

Relative.—Céra, that would torment.

CONSUETUDINAL or HABITUAL MOOD.

Present.—Like the Present Subjunctive.

Preterite.—Do céram, I used to torment; do céra, you used—; do céra, he. Do céraim, we—; do céraí, ye—; do céraí, they.

Relative.—Chéra, that used to torment.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Cérað, or do cérað, *to torment*; cum cérað, *to torment*; aþ ccérað, *on tormenting*; aḡ cérað, *tormenting*.

The various modifications of time, may also be accurately expressed by compound Tenses, formed from the Auxiliary Verb, and the Infinitive Mood of the Regular Verb. Ex.

Atáim aḡ cérað, *I am tormenting*, &c. bí me aḡ cérað. *I was tormenting*, &c. blað me aḡ cérað, *I will be tormenting*, &c. bí aḡ cérað, *be tormenting*, &c. an þuíl me aḡ cérað? *am I tormenting?* &c. an þaḃar aḡ cérað? *was I tormenting?* &c. do þeinn aḡ cérað, *I would be tormenting*, &c. bíðim aḡ cérað, *I am usually tormenting*, &c. do binn aḡ cérað, *I used to be tormenting*, &c. do þeit aḡ cérað, *to be tormenting*, &c. And so through all the numbers and persons.

Tá me íaþ ccérað, *I am after tormenting*, *I have tormented*; bí me íaþ ccérað, *I had tormented*; blað me íaþ ccérað, *I will have tormented*, &c. through all the Tenses.

Tá me aḡ vol' a' cérað, *I am going to torment*; bí me aḡ vol' a' cérað, *I was going to torment*, &c. through all the Tenses.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—Cértaþ me, *I am just now tormented*; sértaþ þu, *thou art*, &c. sértaþ é, *he is*, &c. Cértaþ inn, *we—*; íð, *ye—*; íað, *—they*.

Relative.—

Relative.—Cérταρ. In the Passive Voice the Relative Form is in every Tense like the first Personal Singular; in other words, there is no distinct Form peculiar to a Relative.

Τά με céρτα, *I am tormented*; τά tu,—ρέ,
—ρinn,—ριβ,—ρiαο céρτα.

Relative.—Τά céρτά.

Preterite.—Do céραο me, *I was tormented*;
οο céραο tu,—έ, inn, ιβ, ιαο; or bí me céρτα;
bí tu céρτα, &c.

Future.—Cérφαίδερ me, or céρφαρ me, *I will be tormented*; tu, έ, inn, ιβ, ιαο; or biaο me céρτα, *I will be tormented*, &c. céρφαίδερ, or bíαρ céρτα, *that will be tormented*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Cérταρ me, *let me be tormented*; céρταρ tu, *be thou tormented*; céρταρ έ, inn, ιβ, ιαο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

This Mood borrows its Tenses from the Indicative. Ex. Ní céρταρ me, *I am not tormented*; níρ céραο me, *I was not tormented*, &c. But it has also a set of Tenses formed by the aid of the Auxiliary Verb. Ex.

Present.—Fuilim céρτα, *I am tormented*, &c.

Preterite.—Raβαρ céρτά, *I was tormented*, &c.

Future.—Biað cépta, *I will be tormented, &c.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Preterite.—Do céptaíðe me, *I would be tormented; tu, é, inn, ið, iað.*

CONSUETUDINAL MOOD.

Present.—Céptaþ me, *I am usually tormented; tu, é, inn, ið, iað.*

Preterite.—Do céptaíðe me, *I used to be tormented; tu, é, inn, &c.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do þeit cépta, *to be tormented.*

Participle.—Cépta, *tormented.*

Compound Tenses.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.—Tá me iap mo cépað, *I have been tormented; tá tu iap þu cépað, you, &c. tá ré iap n-a cépað, he, &c. tá rí iap n-a cépað, she, &c.*

Bhí me iap mo cépað, *I had been tormented.*

Biað me iap mo cépað, *I shall have been tormented.*

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bí 14p do cérao, *have been tormented, i. e. be after having been, &c.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.—Fuilim 14p mo cérao, *I have been, &c.*

Preterite.—Raḃar 14p mo cérao, *I had been, &c.*

Future.—Biaó me 14p mo cérao, *I shall have been, &c.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Preterite.—Bheinn 14p mo cérao, *I would have been, &c.*

CONSUEUDINAL MOOD.

Present.—Bíom 14p mo cérao, *I have usually been, &c.*

Preterite.—Bhínn 14p mo cérao, *I used to have been, &c.*

Formation of the Tenses.

ACTIVE VOICE.

The Root, or Theme of the Verb, is found by cutting off the last syllable of the Present Indicative; as goḃaim, *I wound*; root, goḃ; buailim, *I beat*; root, buail. From the root are formed all the Tenses of the Verb.

The

The termination of the 1st pers. Pres. Indic. is *aim*, or *im*; 2nd, *aiḡ*, or *iḡ*; 3rd, *aiḡ*, or *iḡ*. 1st, per. pl. *maiḡ*, *miḡ*, or *am*; 2nd, *ṭai*, or *ṭi*; 3rd, *aiḡ*, or *iḡ*. Sometimes there is an epenthesis of *a*; as *baḡḡaim*, *I threaten*; *baḡḡaiṭai*, *ye threaten*. Relative form, *ṭerai*, *buaiṭer*.

The *Preterite* is formed by adding to the root *ai* or *er*, for the 1st pers. sing.—for the 2nd, *aiḡ*, or *iḡ*; the 3rd pers. sing. is *ṭer*, *he perplexed*; *buaiṭ*, *he struck*. When there are two consonants in the last syllable of the root, the last of which is a liquid, there is an epenthesis of *ai*; as *laḡḡaim*, *I speak*; root, *laḡḡ*; preter. *laḡḡaiḡ*, *he spoke*. *ḡoḡaim*, *I wound*, makes pret. *ḡoiḡ*, *he wounded*. The first pers. pl. is formed by adding *amai* or *ram*; as *ḡoḡamai* or *ḡoḡram*, *ṭeramai* or *ṭerram*; 2nd, *aḡai*; 3rd, *aḡai* or *rai*. If the last vowel of the root be *i*, the 1st pers. sing. ends in *er*; the 2nd in *iḡ*. 1st pl. *emai* or *rem*; 2nd, *eḡai*; 3rd, *eḡai*; as *buaiṭer*, *buaiṭiḡ*, *buaiṭemai*, &c. The Relative form is like the 3rd pers. sing.

The *Future* is formed by adding for the 1st pers. sing. *rai*; 2nd, *raiḡ*; 3rd, *raiḡ*. 1st pl. *ramaiḡ* or *ram*; 2nd, *raiḡe*; 3rd, *raiḡ*. If the root be small, *i. e.* have *i* for the last vowel, the Future terminates in *rai*, *raiḡ*, *raiḡ*, *remiḡ* or *rem*, *raiḡe*, *raiḡ*; as *buaiṭrai*, *buaiṭraiḡ*, *buaiṭraiḡ*, &c. Relative form terminates in *rai* or *raiḡ*; as *ṭerrai*, *ḡoḡrai*, *buaiṭraiḡ*.

Sometimes

Sometimes *r* is not pronounced in common conversation ; as *oéñarð* me, *I will make*, for *oéñrð* me. This corruption, which is becoming more general every day, ought to be rejected ; the want of the *r* weakens the sound of the word, and often occasions an *hiatus* and uncertainty.

Verbs, of more than two syllables, which end in *íġim* or *áiġim*, form the Future in *eočarð* ; and the preceding vowel, if broad, suffers attenuation, or *cæluġarð* ; as *bennaáiġim*, *I bless* ; Future *beinneočarð*, *I will bless* ; or *beinneočarð* me.

Eiríġim, *I arise*, fut. *eirneočarð* me, or *eirneočarð* ; *foillríġim*, *I show*, fut. *foillrneočarð*. To these may be added, *innirim*, *I tell* ; *imrim*, *I play* ; *forġlam*, *I open* ; *aitrim*, *I relate* ; *labram*, *I speak* ; *coðlam*, *I sleep* ; which make in the future *inneorarð*, *imeorarð*, *foirceolarð*, *aitrneojarð*, *laibeorarð*, *coirveolarð*.

Relative form.—*Beinneočar*, *inneorar*, *imeorar*, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—The 2nd pers. sing. is the same as the 3rd pers. sing. of the Preter. Indicative ; as *cér*, *torment thou* ; *goiñ*, *wound thou* ; *buail*, *strike thou* ; *mell*, *deceive thou*. The 3rd pers. sing. is formed by adding *arð* to the root ; 1st pers. pl. *am* ; 2nd, *áiðe* ; 3rd, *arð*. If the root be *small*, these terminations become *eð*, *em*, *íðe*, *arð* ; as *buailfíð*, *let them strike* ; not *buailfíðarð*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—The terminations of the *Present* tense are like those of the Pres. Indic. The Relative form adds *ann* to the root, if broad ; *enn*, if small.

The *Preterite*, is the same as in the Indic.

The *Future*, is the same as in the Indic. but there is a second form for the 1st pers. sing. viz. by adding *aġ* or *eġ* to the root ; as *goġaġ*, *I will wound* ; *cuiġeġ*, *I will put* ; this form is used only with the negative *ní*. *Inniġim*, *aġtiġim*, *foġclaiġm*, *imġim*, *laġbġaim*, *coġlaim* ; make *inneor*, *aġtiġeor*, *foġceol*, *imeor*, *laġb-eor*, *coġdeol* ; as *ní inneor*, *I will not tell* ; or *ní hinneorġaġ*, or *ní hinneorġaġ* me.

The Relative Termination is *ġaġ*, not *ġar*.

The *Preterite Conditional*, is formed from the Future Indicative by changing *ġaġ* into *ġainn*. The termination of the 2nd pers. sing. is *ġá* ; 3rd, *ġaġ*. 1st pers. pl. *ġamaġír* ; 2nd, *ġaġíġe* ; 3rd, *ġaġíġír*. If the root be *small* ; as *buaiġ*, the terminations are *ġinn*, *ġá*, *ġeġ*, *ġemír*, *ġíġe*, *ġeġíġír*. When the Future Indicative takes *eo*, the terminations of the Preter. Condit. are *eoġainn*, *eoġá*, *eoġaġ*, *eoġamaġír*, *eoġaġíġe*, *eoġaġíġír* ; as *beinneoġainn*, *I would bless* ; *inneorġainn*, *I would tell* ; *imeorġainn*, *I would play*.

CONSUE TUDINAL MOOD.—The *Preterite* is formed from the Condit. Potential, by omitting *ġ* ; in the 2nd pers. sing. *ġ* is substituted ; the terminations

terminations then are *ainn*, *ťá*, *áo*, *amaír*, &c. if the root be *small*; as *buailinn*, *I used to beat*. When the Preter. Condit. is characterized by *eo*, the Pretre. Consuet. is the same; as *beinneočainn*, *I would bless, or used to bless*.

The INFINITIVE is formed by adding *áo* to the root; as *cér-aim*, *I perplex*, Infin. *céráo*. If there be a diphthong or triphthong in the root, whose last vowel is *i*, it is usual to omit the *i* in the Infin. as *buailim*, Infin. *buáláo*; *gráduígim*, *I love*, Infin. *gráóúgáo*; *loircim*, *I burn*, Infin. *loircáo*. When *i* is the only vowel in the last syllable of the root, the Infin. terminates in *eó*; as *bpirim*, *I break*; *itím*, *I eat*; Infin. *bpireó*, *iteó*.

Some verbs have their Infinitive like the root; as *caío*, *to lament*; *depmáo*, *to neglect*; *fár*, *to grow*; *gairim*, *to call*; *óí*, *to drink*; *puít*, *to run*; *rnám*, *to swim*; *riuđal*, *to walk*.

Some drop the *i* of the root; as *cuirim*, *I put*; root, *cuir*, Infin. *cup*; so *ařapc*, *to look*; *řuláng*, *to suffer*; *řul*, *to weep*; *léiřer*, *to cure*; *řcup*, *to cease*.

Some add *ť* to the root; as *agairť* or *agřáo*, *to claim*; *bagairť*, or *bagřáo*, *to threaten*; *lađairť*, or *lađřáo*, *to speak*; *ťađairť*, *to give*. *Beirim*, *I bear*, makes *bpeit*; *imrim*, *I play*, *miřť*; *tomlaim*, *I eat*, *tomailť*.

Some add *ařaiř*, or *eřaiř* to the root; as *řařařaiř*, *to remain*; *cařařaiř*, *to say*; *řiřeřaiř*,
aiř,

aiñ, *to beget*; leñamaiñ, *to follow*; caillemaiñ, *to lose*.

The following add áil̃; ȝabáil̃, *to take*; ȝaȝ-áil̃, *to find*; ȝaȝbáil̃, *to leave*; tóȝbáil̃, *to lift up*.

Some add am̃ or em̃; as caitem̃, *to spend*; véñam̃, *to do*; aȝcñam̃, *to ascend*; ȝeitem̃, *to wait*; tñȝcñam̃, *to begin*; ȝepam̃, *to stand*. These have also regular Infinitives in aō.

Some add aēt or eēt; as éiȝteēt, *to harken*; ȝluaȝteēt, or ȝluaȝaēt, *to go*; maȝcuíȝeēt, *to ride*. ȝiȝim and im̃ȝiȝim, make teēt, im̃teēt.

The following are formed irregularly: iȝp-ȝaíō, *to ask*; tuitem, *to fall*; cantuiii, *to say*; ȝaicȝim, *to see*; maȝt̃ain, *to live*; tuiȝȝim, *to understand*; ȝéimniō, *to low*; ȝoiñ, or ȝoiñāō, *to wound*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The *Present* is formed by adding ȝap, ȝep, ȝap̃ or ȝep̃ to the root; as ȝontap, *is wounded*; buail̃ȝep, *is beaten*; maȝb̃ȝap, *is killed*.

The *Preterite* is formed by adding aō or eō.

The *Future* is formed by adding ȝap, ȝep, ȝaíōep, or ȝíōep; sometimes ap; as beinneo-ȝap, *will be blessed*.

The *Preterite Conditional* ends in ȝaíōe, or ȝíōe.

The *Preterite Habitual* in ȝaí or ȝí.

The *Participle* ends in ȝa, ȝa, ȝe, or ȝe.

There

There is no distinction of number or person in the tenses of the Passive Voice, and the pronouns are always in the accusative case.

SYNOPSIS

Of the Regular Verb: Dunaim, I shut up, inclose; conjugated through Moods and Tenses

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	Dun-aim, air, aidh.	amaid, thai, aid.
<i>Preter.</i>	Dun-as, ais, Dun.	amar or sam, abhar, adar or sad.
<i>Future.</i>	Dun-fad, fair, faidh.	famaid or fam, faidhe, faid.
<i>Imper.</i>	Dun, adh.	am, or amaid, aidhe, aid or aidis.
<i>Condit.</i>	Dun-fainn, fa, fadh.	famais, faidhe, faidis.
<i>Consuet.</i>	Dun-ainn, tha, adh.	amais, aidhe, aidis.
<i>Infinit.</i>	Do dhunadh, chum dunta, iar ndunadh, &c.	

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indic. Pres. Duntar; *Pret.* Dunadh; *Future*, Dunfaidher, or duntar. *Imperat.* Duntar. *Condit.* Dunfaidhe. *Consuet.* Duntai. *Infin.* do bheith dunta. *Participle*, Dunta.

Brisim, I break.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	Bris-im, ir, idh.	emaid, thi, id.
<i>Preter.</i>	Bris-es, is, Bris.	emar or sem, ebhar, edar or sed.
<i>Future.</i>	Bris-fed, fir, fidh.	femaid or fem, fidhe, fed.
<i>Imper.</i>	Bris, edh.	em, or emaid, idhe, id or idis.
<i>Condit.</i>	Bris-finn, fa, fedh.	femais, fidhe, fidis.
<i>Consuet.</i>	Bris-inn, tha, edh.	emais, idhe, idis.
<i>Infinit.</i>	Do bhrisedh, chum briste, iar mbrisedh, &c.	

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indic. Pres. Brister; *Pret.* Brisedh; *Future*, Brisfidher or briafer. *Imper.* Brister. *Condit.* Brisfidhe. *Consuet.* Bristi. *Infin.* Do bheith briate. *Participle*, Briste.

IRREGULAR

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The following Verbs are irregular, viz. *dé-
ñaim, gním, deirim, tigim, téidim, cím or
cídum, beirim, beirim, cluim, fágaim, mígim.*

Déñaim, I make or do.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD—*Present.*—*Déñaim, I
make or do ; déñair, thou ; déñaid, he ; déña-
maid, we ; déñtaid, ye ; déñaid, they.*

Relative.—*Dhéñar, that doth.*

Preterite.—*Do jñier, I did ; jñir, thou ;
jñi, he ; jñiemar, or jñirem, we ; jñiebar,
ye ; jñiedar, or jñired, they.*

Relative.—*Rñi.*

OR, *Do déñar, I made ; déñair, thou ; déñi,
he ; déñamar, we ; déñabar, ye ; déñadar, they.
Or, deñi me, tu, ré, rinn, &c.*

Relative.—*Dhéñi.*

Future.—*Déñarad, I will make or do ; déñ-
rair, thou ; déñraid, he ; déñramaid, or déñram,
we ; déñraide, ye ; déñraid, they, &c. Or,
déñrad me, tu, &c.*

Relative.—*Dhéñar.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—*Déñi, make, or do thou ;
déñad, let him ; déñamaid, let us ; déñaide, ye ;
déñaid, or déñaidir, let them, &c. Or, déñad ré,
let him ; déñad rinn, us ;—rñi, ye ;—rñad, them.*

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, Present.—Ní déñaim, *I do not make, or do, &c. as in the Indic. or ní déñann tu, ré, rinn, &c.*

Relative.—Náç ndéñann, or náç ndéñ, *that does not make.*

Preterite.—Ní déñair, *I did not make; déñair, thou; déñá, he; déñamar, we; déñabair, ye; déñadar, they, &c. Or, ní déñá me, tu, &c.*

Or, ní déñair, I did not make, &c. as in the Indic.

Relative.—Náç ndéñá, *that did not make, or do.*

Future.—Déñab, déñarab, or déñar me, &c. as in the Indic. but the Relative Form is déñarab.

The rest of this verb is regular like Céram, except the INFINITIVE MOOD. Ex.

Do déñarab, or do déñam, *to make or do; ag déñarab, or déñam; aip tí déñta, or déñma; cum déñta, or déñma; iap ndéñarab, or ndéñam.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Déñtar me, *I am made, or tá me déñta, &c.*

Do mñeð me, *I was made, or bí me déñta, &c.*

Déñfar, or déñfaíðer me, *I will be made, or biað me déñta, &c.*

Déñtar tu, *be thou made, or bí tu déñta, &c.*

Déñfaíð me, *I would be made, &c.*

Δένται me, *I used to be made, &c.*

Δέντα, *made.*

ἔνιμ, *I do.*

ἔνιμ, *I do*; ἔνιμ, ἔνις, ἔνιμίς, ἔνιςτις, ἔνιςτις, or ἔνις. *Or, ἔνι me, tu, &c.*

Relative.—ἔνιςτις, *that doth.*

ἔνιςτις, *they used to do*; ἔνιςτις, *is done*; ἔνιςτις, *will be done.* The rest is borrowed from δένιμ.

Δεῖμι, *I say.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD—*Present.*—Δεῖμι, *I say*; δεῖμι, *thou*; δεῖς, *he*; δεῖμις, *we*; δεῖςτις, *ye*; δεῖς, *they.* *Or, δεῖς me, tu, &c.* Δ is often prefixed to the Pres. and Pret. as α δεῖμι, *I say*; α δεῖς, *he said.*

Relative.—Δ δεῖς, *that says.*

Preterite.—Δεῖς, *I said*; δεῖς, *thou*; δεῖς, *he*; δεῖς, *we*; δεῖς, *ye*; δεῖς, *they.* *Or, δεῖς me, tu, &c.*

Relative.—Δ δεῖς,

Future.—Δεῖς, or δεῖς me, &c. like *céρς.*

Relative.—Δεῖς, *that will say.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—Αβαις, *say thou*; αβ-
μας, *let him*; αβμας, or αβμας, *let us*; αβμας, *ye*; αβμας, or αβμας, *let them say.*

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—Ní abram, *I do not say*; abrai, *or* abramm tu, *thou*; abai, *or* abramm ré, *he*; abramaid, *or* abram, *we*; abraíð, *ye*; abraid, *they*. *Or*, ní ðeirum, &c.

Relative.—Náe n-abramm, ðeirenn, ðei, abai.

Preterite.—Ní ðubbar, &c. as in the Indic.

Future.—Ní ðérfað, ðérfað me, *or* ðérfað, &c. as in the Indic.

Relative.—Náe nðérfað.

CONDITIONAL MOOD—*Preterite*.—Ðérfaínn, *I would say*.

CONSUEUDINAL MOOD—*Preterite*.—Ðeirinn, *I used to say*; ðeiríá, *thou*, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.—Ðo þáð, *to say*; að þáð, *saying*; aþ tí þáð, *or* þáite, *about to say*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Ðeirter, *is said*. Abarbar, *let it be said*.
 Ðubbarð, *was said*. Ðérfaíðe, *would be said*.
 Ðérfar, *will be said*. Ðeirí, *used to be said*.
 Ráite, *said*.

Þigim, *I come*.

INDICATIVE MOOD—*Present*.—Þigim, *I come*; þigir, *thou*; þig, *he*; þigemaid, *or* þigem, *we*; þigíð, *ye*; þigid, *they*.

Relative.—Þhiger, *that cometh*.

13. *Preterite*.—

Preterite.—*Τάγκαρ*, *I came*; *τάγκαίρ*, *thou*; *τάνικ*, *he*; *τάγκαμαρ*, or *τάναοράμ*, *we*; *τάνκαβάρ*, *ye*; *τάνκαταρ*, or *τάναοράο*, *they*. Or, *τάνικ με*, *tu*, *ρέ*, &c.

Future.—*Τίεραο*, *I will come*; —*ράίρ*, *thou*; —*ράο*, *he*; —*ράμαο*, or —*ράμ*, *we*; —*ράοδε*, *ye*; —*ράο*, *they*. Or, *τίεραο με*, *tu*, &c.

Relative.—*Θήεραρ*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—*Ταρ*, or *τις*, *come thou*; *τιγεο*, *let him come*; *τιγεμαο*, *let us come*; *τιγιό*, or *ταγαίο*, *come ye*; *τιγιο*, or *τιγιοίρ*, *let them come*. *Νά τις*, *do not come*, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD—Present.—*Τιγίμ*, &c. as in the Indic. or *τιγενν tu*,* *ρέ*, &c.

Relative.—*Τιγενν*, or *τις*; as *αν ρερ νάε ττιγενν*, *the man who does not come*; *ιρ ριννε νάε ττις*, *it is we who do not come*.

Preterite.—*Τάγκαρ*, &c. as in the Indic. Or, *τάγκα με*, *tu*, &c. as *αν ττάγκα tu*? *have you come?*

Future.—*Τίκαβ*, *τίεραο*, or *τίεραο με*, &c. *I will come*.

Relative.—*Νάε ττιεραο*.

CONDITIONAL MOOD—Preterite.—*Δο τίεραίνν*, *I would come*; —*ρά*, *thou*; —*ράο*, *he*; —*ράμαίρ*, *we*; —*ράοδε*, *ye*; —*ράοίρ*, *they*.

Relative.—*Θήεραο*.

CONSUEUDINAL

* We do not say *τιγενν με*.

CONSUETUDINAL MOOD.—*Present*.—*Τίγim*, &c. like the present Subjunctive.

Preterite.—*Do τίγimn*, *I used to come*; *τίγτά*, *thou*; *τίγεò*, *he*; *τίγεμαίγ*, *we*; *τίγίöe*, *ye*; *τίγεοαίγ*, *they*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.—*Τεέτ*, or *δο τεέτ*, *to come*; *ας τεέτ*, or *τίγεέτ*, *coming*; *ιαπ τεέτ*, *having come*, &c.

Τέγim, *I go*.

INDICATIVE.—*Present*.—*Τείom*, *I go*; *τείom*, *thou*—; *τείò*, *he*—. *Τείomio*, *we*; *τείóio*, *ye*; *τείòio*, *they*. Or, *τείò me*, *tu*, *ρέ*, , &c.

Relative.—*Θείoer*, *that goes*.

Preterite.—*Chuaòar*, *I went*; *èuaòair*, *thou*; *èuaiò*, *he*. *Chuamar*, *we*; *èuaòar*, *ye*; *èuaòar*, *they*. Or, *èuaiò me*, *tu*, *ρέ*, &c.

Relative.—*Chuaiò*, *that went*.

Future.—*Račřad*, or *řačad*, *I will go*; *řačair*, *thou*; *řačaiò*, *he*. *Račamair*, or *řačam*, *we*; *řačaiò*, *ye*; *řačaiò*, *they*. Or, *řača me*, *tu*, &c.

Relative.—*Řačřar*, or *řačar*, *that will go*.

IMPERATIVE.—*Imtiğ*, *go thou*; *imtiğeò*, *imtiğ ré*, or *τείò ré*, *let him go*. *Imtiğmír*, *imtiğmio*, *imtiğ řinn*, *τείomír*, *τείomio*, or *τείò řinn*, *let us go*; *imtiğe*, or *imtiğ řib*, *go ye*; *imtiğioír*, *imtiğio*, or *imtiğ řiad*, *let them go*.

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE—*Present.*—Ní téiròim, &c. as in the Indic. or Ní téiròenn tu, ré, rinn, &c.

Relative.—Náç ttéirò, or náç ttéiròenn, *that doth not go.*

Preterite.—Ní òeçar, *I did not go*; òeçair, *thou*; òeçairò, *he*. Ní òeçamar, *we*; òeçabbar, *ye*; òeçadar, *they*. Or, ní òeçarò me, &c.

Relative.—Náç nòeçarò, *that did not go.*

Future.—Ní jaçarò, &c. as in the Indic.

Relative.—Náç jaçarò, *that will not go.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD—*Preterite.*—Raç-rainn, *I would go*; raçrá, *thou*; raçraò, *he*. Raçramair, *we*; raçraíde, *ye*; raçraioir, *they*.

Relative.—Raçraò, *that would go.*

CONSUEUDINAL—*Present.*—Like the Pres. Subjunctive.

Preterite.—Théiròinn, *I used to go*; téiròtá, *thou*; téiròeò, *he*. Théirómír, *we*; téiróide, *ye*; téiróioir, *they*.

Relative.—Théiròeò, *that used to go.*

INFINITIVE.—D'imteèt, or òol, *to go*; as òol, òul, imteèt, *going*.

Chím, or çíòim, *I see.*

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE—*Present.*—Chíòim, éioir, éió; éíòmio, éíòtio, éíorio. Or, éió me, tu, &c.

Relative.—

Relative.—Chíðer.

Preterite.—Chonnaðcar, *I saw*; ðonnaðcar, ðonnaðc.* Chonnaðamar, ðonnaðabar, ðonnaðadar. *Or*, ðonnaðc me, tu, ré, &c.

Relative.—Chonnaðc.

Future.—Chíðferð, *I will see*; ðíðfirð, ðíðferð. Chíðferem, *or* ðíðferemair, ðíðfíðe, ðíðfirð. *Or*, ðíðferð me, tu, &c.

Relative.—Chíðfer.

IMPERATIVE.—Féð, *see thou*; féðað, *or* féðairð ré, *let him see*; féðamairð, *let us see*; féðairðe, *see ye*; féðairðir, *or* féðairð, *let them see*.

SUBJUNCTIVE—*Present*.—Ní faicim, *I do not see*; faicir, faiceð. Ní faicemairð, faicairðe, faicirð. *Or*, Ní faicenn tu, ré, rinn, &c.

Relative.—Náð faicenn, *that doth not see*.

Preterite.—Ní facar, *I did not see*; facar, facað. Ní facamar, facabar, facadar. *Or*, Ní faca me, tu, ré, &c.

Relative.—Náð facað, *that did not see*.

Future.—Ní faicferð, *or* ní faicferð me, &c. *I will not see*.

Relative.—Náð faicferð, *that will not see*.

CONDITIONAL.—Faicfimm, *I would see*; faicfá, faicferð. Faicfermír, faicfíðe, *or* faicferð rib, faicfirðir.

Or,

* Often pronounced and written ðonnaðc, even in the old MSS:

Or, Cíòrinn, cíòrá, cíòreò, &c.

Relative.—Faicreò, *that would see.*

CONSUEUDINAL.—Cíòinn, *I used to see*; cíòtá, cíòeò; cíòemaír, cíòiò, cíòioír.

Relative.—Chíòeò.

INFINITIVE.—Faicriñ, or ò' faicriñ, *to see*; aò faicriñ, *seeing.*

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE.—Chíteò me, *I am seen*; cíteò tu, é, inn, iò, iad. Or, faicteò me, &c.

Preterite.—Connacò me, tu, é, &c. *was seen, or Connacò me, &c.*

Future.—Cíòfeò me, tu, &c. *will be seen.*

IMPERATIVE.—Faicteò tu, é, &c. *be seen.*

SUBJUNCTIVE—Present.—Ní faicteò me, &c. *I am not seen.*

Preterite.—Ní facacò me, tu, &c. *was not seen.*

Future.—Ní faicfeò me, &c. *will not be seen.*

CONDITIONAL.—Faicfaíòe, *would be seen.*

CONSUEUDINAL.—Faicctiò, or cíòtiò, *used to be seen.*

Bheirm,

Bheirim, *I give.*

Active Voice.

INDICATIVE—*Present.*—Bheirim, *I give*, &c. like céram.

Preterite.—Thugar, *I gave*; or tug me, like cégar.

Future.—Bhérrao, or bérrao me, *I will give*, &c. Or, tabarrao, tibráo, &c.

IMPERATIVE.—Tabair, *give thou*; tabrao. Tabramaid, tabraíde, tabraidí, or tabraio. Or, tug, tugao. Tugamaid, tugaidé, tugaidí or tugaid.

SUBJUNCTIVE—*Present.*—Bheirim, &c. Or beirenn tu, ré, &c.

Future—Relative.—Náe mbérrao. The rest as in the Indicative.

CONDITIONAL.—Bheirfinn, tiubraínn, or tabraínn, *I would give*, &c.

CONSUEUDINAL.—Bheirínn, tugáínn, toirbeirínn or tabraínn, *I used to give*.

INFINITIVE.—Do tabairt, or cum tabairt, *to give*; ag tabairt, *giving*, &c.

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE—*Present.*—Beirtear me, or tuctar, &c. *I am given*.

Preterite.—

Preterite.—*Τυγαδ̄, &c. was given.*

Future.—*Βέρραρ, &c. or ταῖα ρραρ, will be given.*

IMPERATIVE.—*Τυτταρ, or βειρτερ.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.—*Like the Indicative.*

CONDITIONAL.—*Βέρραίδε, or ταῖα ραίδε, would be, &c.*

CONSUETUDINAL.—*Βειρτίδ̄, τυτταίδ̄, or ταῖα ρταίδ̄, used to be given.*

INFINITIVE — *Δο βειτ ταῖα ρτα, to be given.*

βειρμ, I bear, bring forth, carry.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE—Present.—*Βειρμ, I bear; βειρμ, βειρ. Βειρμιο, or βειρην, βειρτίδ̄, βειρμιο. Relative.—Βειρτερ.*

Preterite.—*ῤυγαρ, I bore; ῥυγαρ, ῥυγ, &c. Or, ῥυγ me, τυ, γέ, &c. Relative.—ῥυγ.*

Future.—*Βέρραδ̄, or βέρρα me, I will bear, &c. Relative.—Βέρραρ.*

IMPERATIVE.—*Βειρ, bear thou; βειρεδ̄. Βειρην, or βειρμιο, βειρίδε, βειρμιοίρ, or βειρμιο.*

SUBJUNCTIVE—Present.—*Νί βειρμ, I do not bear; ní βειρμ, or βειρην τυ, &c. Relative.—Νάτ̄ mβειρ, or náτ̄ mβειρην, that doth*

*doth not bear. Future.—Relative.—Náć mbéir-
faó ;—the rest like the Indicative.*

CONDITIONAL.—Béirfinn, *I would bear, &c.*

CONSUETUDINAL.—Béiraimn, *I used to bear, &c.*

INFINITIVE.—Do bbeirt, *to bear ; ag bbeirt, bearing ; ias mbbeirt, having born ; aias tí bbeirt, about to bear.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE—*Present.*—Beirtear me, &c. *I am born ; Pret.* Rugaó me, &c. *I was born ; Fut.* Beirfear me, &c. *I will be born.*

IMPERATIVE.—Beirtear tu, &c. *be thou born.*

CONDITIONAL.—Béirfaíoe me, *I would be born.*

CONSUETUDINAL.—Béirtaíó me, *I used to be born.*

Cluinnim, *I hear.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE—*Present.*—Cluinnim, *I hear, &c.*

Preterite.—Chualar, or cuala me, *I heard.*

Future.—Cluinfed, or cluinfé me, *I will, &c.*

IMPERATIVE.—Cluin, *hear thou.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.—

SUBJUNCTIVE.—*Present.*—Cluinn tu, ré, &c. *Fut. Rel.* Nác ccluinnfeò.

CONDITIONAL.—Cluinninn, *I would hear.*

CONSUEUDINAL.—Cluinninn, *I used to hear.*

INFINITIVE, &c. Do cluinn, *to hear*; aḡ cluinn, *or* aḡ clòf, *hearing.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.—*Present.* cluinnfe me, &c. *I am heard.*—*Pret.* Cuairteò, *or* cluinnfeò, *was heard.*—*Fut.* Cluinnfe, *will be heard.*

IMPERATIVE.—Cluinnfe tu, *be thou heard.*

CONDITIONAL.—Cluinnfeò, *would be heard.*

CONSUEUDINAL.—Cluinnfeò, *used to be heard.*

PARTICIPLE.—Cluinnfe, *heard.*

Fàgaim, *I find.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.—*Present.*—Fàgaim, *I find.*

Preterite.—Fuair, *or* fuair me, *I found.*

Future.—Seò, *or* seò me, Fuigheò, *or* fuigheò me, *I will find.*

IMPERATIVE.—Fàig, *find thou*; fàgaò. Fàgam, *or* fàgamaid, fàgaid, fàgaid, *or* fàgaib.

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE.—Ní fáḡaim, fuíḡim, ḡebaim
I do not find. Relative.—Náḡ fáḡann, náḡ
 fuíḡenn, or náḡ nḡebann, *that doth not find.*
 Future.—Ní fáḡeod, ní ḡebad, or ní fuíḡeod,
 &c. *I will not find.*

CONDITIONAL.—ḡebainn, fáḡainn, or fuí-
 ḡinn, *I would find.*

CONSUEUDINAL.—ḡeibinn, *I used to find.*

INFINITIVE.—O' fáḡaíl, *to find.* Participle.
 —As fáḡaíl, *finding.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

Fáḡtar, or fritear, *is found.*

Fuapad, friteod, or frit, *was found.*

ḡeibear, ḡebar, fritear, fuíḡear, fáḡear,
will be found.

Fáḡtar, *be found.*

ḡebfaíde, fuíḡfaíde, fáḡfaíde, *would be
 found.*

ḡebtaíod, fuíḡtaíod, fáḡtaíod, *used to be found.*

Ríḡim, *I reach, arrive at.*

Ríḡim, *I reach, &c.* Relative.—Ríḡer.

Ráḡgar, *I reached; páḡgar, thou; páḡic,
 he. Ráncamar, we; páncabbar, ye; páncá-
 tar, they. Or, maḡtar, maḡtar, maḡt, &c.
 Or, páḡic, &c. Or, páḡt me, tu, &c.*

Ríḡeð, maçtḡað, ríḡeð me, or maçtḡað
me, *I will arrive at, &c.*

Ríḡ, reach thou; ríḡeð, &c.

Ríḡinn, maçtḡainn, *I would, &c.*

Ríḡinn, maçtainn, *I used, &c.*

Roçtainn, or maçtainn, *to reach; aḡ roçtainn,*
or maçtainn, reaching.

IMPERSONAL AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Cíteḡ, *it seems. Að ceḡ, there was seen.*

Luaðtaḡ, *it is reported, luaðað, was; luað-*
ḡaḡ, will be, &c. luaðḡaíoe, luaðtaíð, &c.

Do lúíð, *he went; do lóðaḡ, they went.*

Do ḡaí, do ḡaçt, *he went.*

Að ḡeð, *he relates.*

Aḡ beḡt, *he says; aḡ beḡait, they say.*

Að ḡubaḡt, *he says; að ḡubḡamaḡ, we;*
að ḡubḡaðaḡ, they;—quite obsolete.

Aḡ ḡé, *says he; aḡ ḡí, she; aḡ ḡiað, say they;*
aḡ añ beñ, says the woman, &c.

Ol ḡé, *quoth he; ol ḡí, ol ḡiað.*

Að baḡt, *he died.*

Co n-eḡbaḡt, *that he died.*

Toḡcaḡ, *he was killed; toḡcḡataḡ, they were*
killed.

ADVERBS

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS are of different kinds, as Adverbs of *time*, Adverbs of *place*, Adverbs of *quality*, &c. We shall give here, for the convenience of the learner, a list of Adverbs and adverbial Expressions that often occur, and would recommend them to be committed to memory.

N. B. Adjectives form Adverbial expressions by adding *so* or *co*; as *pipinneč*, *true*; *so pipinneč*, *truly*; *i. e.* according to [what is] true; *so po mait*, *very well*.

U ccéin, <i>far off</i> , at length.	U muíg, <i>abroad</i> , out of.
U ccuan, <i>on shore</i> .	U n-allóo, <i>formerly</i> .
U choíóce, <i>never</i> .	U noer, <i>from the South</i> . [West.
U počair, <i>along with</i> .	U n-iair, <i>from the</i>
U pao poime, <i>long before</i> .	U n-iúin, <i>to-day</i> .
U pao ar so, <i>far hence</i> .	U n-enfečt, <i>at once</i> .
U so, <i>here</i> .	U nnaim, <i>seldom</i> .
U so im, <i>there</i> .	U né, <i>yesterday</i> .
U so rúo, <i>yonder</i> .	U n-all, <i>over</i> .
U ice, a n-ice, <i>near</i> .	U n-ír, <i>from below</i> .
U mair, <i>as</i> .	U n-uair, <i>from above</i> .
U mápac, <i>to-morrow</i> .	U n-pao, <i>whilst</i> .
U ir na mápac, <i>on the morrow</i> .	U n-uair, <i>when</i> .
U mlao, <i>so</i> .	U n-uair im, <i>then</i> .
Ir amlaió, <i>thus</i> .	U nn so, <i>herein</i> .
U moó, <i>in order</i> .	U nn im, <i>therein, then</i> .
	U nn rúo, <i>in yon place</i> .
	U n tan, <i>when</i> .

Amáin, <i>alone.</i>	Fa dó, <i>twice.</i>
U n-oip, <i>from the East.</i>	Fa trí, <i>thrice.</i>
U nonn acaí a n-all, <i>to and fro.</i> [fore.	Fa deoiġ, <i>finally.</i>
Uñ lá poime, <i>day be-</i>	Fa o ġiñ, <i>far off from that.</i>
U noip, <i>now.</i>	Férda, <i>hereafter.</i>
U ngap, <i>near, hard by.</i>	Fo éleir, <i>privily.</i>
U noċt, <i>to night.</i>	Fór, <i>yet, still, also.</i>
Uip aip, <i>back.</i>	Uċt fór, <i>moreover.</i>
Uip ccúl, <i>back, away.</i>	San ampuir,
Uip roñ, <i>in behalf.</i>	San cunnabairt,
Uip uairib, <i>at times.</i>	<i>undoubtedly.</i>
U tuais, <i>from the North.</i>	U ngap, <i>nigh, at hand.</i>
U pír, <i>again.</i>	So bpat, <i>for ever.</i>
U péip, <i>last night.</i>	So deimín, <i>surely.</i>
U ttoíac, <i>at first.</i>	So pollur, <i>evidently.</i>
Beġ náe, <i>almost.</i>	So fóil, <i>yet.</i>
Bun oí cinn, <i>topsy tur-</i>	So huiliċe, <i>entirely.</i>
<i>vy.</i>	So hîmlán, <i>fully, com-</i>
Ca ? <i>where ?</i>	<i>pletely.</i>
Ca h-ar ? <i>whence ?</i>	So leir, <i>aside, harkee.</i>
Ca n-ar ? <i>from what ?</i>	So luat, <i>hastily.</i>
Ca méio, <i>how much ?</i>	So lóp, <i>enough.</i>
O céile, <i>asunder.</i>	So mair, <i>well.</i>
Céna, <i>already.</i> [pose	So po mair, <i>very well.</i>
Chuíge ro, <i>for this pur-</i>	So moċ, <i>early.</i>
Co nuige ro, <i>thus far.</i>	So miñic, <i>often.</i>
Cínur ? <i>how ?</i>	So mall, <i>slowly.</i> [etly.
Cia uime ? <i>about what ?</i>	So rocaip, <i>easily, qui-</i>
D'oíċe, <i>by night.</i>	Iná, <i>than.</i>
De ló, <i>by day.</i>	Innur go, <i>in order that.</i>
Do ġnat, <i>always.</i>	Imoppo, <i>moreover.</i>
Eoon, aoon, roon, <i>vide-</i>	Ite, ite, <i>here are, vide-</i>
<i>licet, that is.</i>	<i>licet.</i> [after.
Fa éul, } <i>backwards.</i>	Iapam, <i>moreover, here-</i>
Fa opaim, }	So léip, <i>entirely.</i>
Fa reċ, <i>a part.</i>	Leir ro, <i>herewith.</i>
	O ġoin a leir, <i>since.</i>
	Wap,

Wap, as.	O join amac, thence forward.
Wap ro, thus.	O join, thence.
Wap rin, as that, so.	Suar, upwards.
Wap an ccéðña, likewise.	Tamall, a while.
Wap æn, together.	An tan, when. [der.
Woc, early. [manner.	Tall, tall, beyond, yon-
Wip aii móð ro, in this	Tæð artig, within, in-
Tap móð, beyond mea-	side. [outside.
sure. [broad.	Tæð amuið, without,
U muig, without, a-	Tpe rin, therefore.
ðo móðmóð, especially.	Tap, rather than, above.
Namá, alone, only.	Fa tuaim, towards.
No, or ; no ðo, until.	Thuar, above, aloft.
'N uaim, when.	Tuille eile, moreover.
O, seeing that, since.	Uime, uime rin, there-
Or áð, aloud, publicly.	fore.
Or iðil, softly, private-	Conað-aiperin } there-
ly.	Conað-dérin, } fore.
U pír, again. [bove.	Umoppo, moreover.
Seð, rather, before, a-	

PREPOSITIONS.

Proper Prepositions.

U, in.	Fa, upon, for.
Uð, at.	Fuio, ro, under.
Wip, on.	ðan, without.
Ann, in.	ðo, ður, to.
Uð, out of.	lap, after.
De, of, by.	Lé, leir, with.
Uo, to.	Wap, like to.

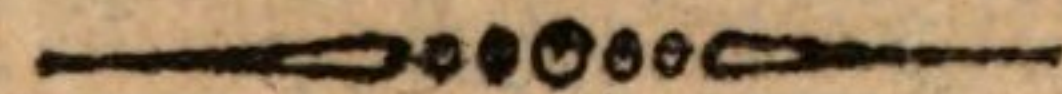
O, <i>from.</i>	Seç, <i>in comparison with,</i>
Or, <i>above.</i>	<i>without, except.</i>
Ré, <i>to.</i>	Tap, <i>over, across.</i>
Ria, <i>before.</i>	Tpe, <i>through.</i>
Roiñ, <i>before.</i>	

Improper Prepositions.

Alp ttúr, <i>in the beginning of.</i>	gen. diağ, déğ, or de-ğarò, like çré, gleo; hence the Adverb fa deoiğ, <i>finally.</i>
Alp ředò, <i>through,</i>	
Alp řarò, <i>throughout.</i>	
Alp řon, <i>for the sake of.</i>	Al meřc, <i>among.</i>
Alp ccúl, <i>behind.</i>	Al noiaig, <i>after.</i>
Al řocair, <i>along with.</i>	Al n-ağarò, <i>against, in the face of.</i>
Al lačair, <i>in presence of.</i>	Al ttarò, <i>of, concerning.</i>
Al noiaig, <i>after.</i>	Chum, do čum, <i>to, unto.</i>
Al noéig, <i>These</i>	De řéir, <i>according to.</i>
Al noeğarò, <i>are all</i>	D'innřarò, <i>towards.</i>
Dative Cases of dé, or déğ, <i>an end, consequence; which makes</i>	Al řiačnuir, <i>in presence of.</i>
	Or cenn, or činn, <i>above.</i>

“ De and do have long been confounded
 “ together, both being written do. It can
 “ hardly be supposed that the composite words
 “ dím, *of me, or off me*; dít, dinn, &c, would
 “ have been distinguished from dam, *to me*;
 “ duit, dúinn, &c. by orthography, pronounci-
 “ tion, and signification; if the prepositions,
 “ as well as the pronouns, which enter into the
 “ composition of these words, had been origi-
 “ nally the same. In dím, &c. the Initial
 “ Consonant

“ Consonant is always followed by a *small* Vowel.
 “ In *oam*, &c. with one exception, it is followed
 “ by a *broad* Vowel.—Hence, it is presumable,
 “ that the Preposition, which is the root of
 “ *oim*, must have had a *small* Vowel after *o*;
 “ whereas the root of *oam*, *ouit*, &c. has a
 “ *broad* Vowel after *o*. These facts afford
 “ more than a presumption that the true root
 “ of the composite *oim*, &c. is *oe*, and that it
 “ signifies *of*. I have, therefore, ventured to
 “ separate it from *oo*, with which it has been
 “ confounded, and to assign to each its appro-
 “ priate meaning.” In corroboration of this,
 Mr. Stewart’s, Hypothesis; I have frequently
 met *oe* in old MSS. I have, therefore, adopted
 it in its proper place.



INTERJECTIONS.

Oe! uc! ocán! *alas!*
 Wo tpuaiſe! *woe's me!*
 Fa pæp! *alas!*
 Waiſe! *woe!*
 Féè! *behold! lo!*
 'Eiſt! *hush! listen!*
 Wo náipe! *shame! fy!*

CONJUNCTIONS.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Ucar, agus, 'ar, is,	Ní, ná, not. [because.
and.	'O, seeing that, since,
Uet, ac, but.	Iná, 'ná, than.
Ua, if.	No, or.
Un ? ar ? whether.	Sul, before.

GAELIC GRAMMAR.

PART III.

OF SYNTAX.

Chapter I. Of Concord.

§ 1.

Rule, 1.—The Article agrees with its Noun, in Gender, Number, and Case; and is placed before it and next to it, except when an Adjective intervenes. Ex. *Ain fep, the man; na fip, the men.* The initial changes produced by the Article, have been already explained in page 17: and here note, that *Adjectives* preceded by the Article, suffer the same initial changes and accidents as Nouns: Ex. *ain t-óg-fep, the young man; ain óg-bein, the young woman:* not *ain t-óg-bein;* because here the Adjective is prefixed to a *feminine* Noun.

2.—The

2.—The Article is prefixed to proper names of Rivers, and to Adjectives used substantively; as *ašān* τSinnan, *the Shannon*; *na* boict, *the poor*.

3.—When two substantives come together, one governing the other in the Genitive, the Article is joined to the latter only, although both be limited in signification; as *mac ašān* báipō, *the son of the bard*: not *ašān mac ašān* báipō. And is used even when there is no Article expressed in English; as *a* τά ré anoir *a* pPapír, *a* pōčatáip *na* France, *he is now in Paris*, (the) *capital city of France*; rather than *ašān a* pōčatáip, &c. *čonnáipc me* Uilliam *a*čatáip *h*Sémuir, *I saw William*, (the) *father of James*: not *ašān a*čatáip *h*Sémuir. *Rí na* píğ, *king of kings*; *τίγεμνα na* ττίγεμναō, *lord of lords*; *maič-emñāγ na* ppecāō, *forgiveness of sins*: except where the two Nouns form a kind of compound term, or denote only one complex object; as *aer* ciuif, *musicians*; *ašān* řep-řaipe, *the watchman*. When the Noun governed, is a proper name, the Article is entirely omitted; as *teč* Fhéilim, *the house of Feilim*: not *teč ašān* Fhéilim; nor *ašān teč* Fhéilim.

4.—A possessive Pronoun joined to the Noun governed, excludes the Article from the Noun governing; as *obaip* búip *lám*, *the work of your hands*: not *ašān obaip*, &c.

5. The

5.—The Article is omitted after *a*, *in*; as *a* mbliaḡaiñ o'áir ap tCígeḡna, *in* (the) *year of the age of our Lord*: not *a* añ mbliaḡaiñ; nor ann am bliaḡaiñ, as the Scotch say.

6.—There is no Article in the Gaelic, answering to the English *a*; but to express *a* king, *a* daughter, *a* son, we simply say pí, ingeñ, mac. Where the personal Pronouns, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, &c. occur in the sentence, the Article *a* is expressed by the compound Pronouns, am, ad, 'n-a, &c. and the Noun or Adjective is put in the Dative case: Ex. Biaò me am càraid òuit, *I will be a friend to you*; biaò ré 'n-a ñamaid òam, *he will be an enemy to me*. See this more fully elucidated under the head of Pronouns.

For Rules 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, see 17 and 18.

§ 2.

13.—An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case; as ḡep mór, *a large man*; añ ḡip mór, *of the large man*; ḡat ḡel, *a white rod*; o'ñ tḡlat ḡil, *to the white rod*: and is usually placed after the Noun, except they be in different clauses; or one in the subject, and the other in the predicate of a proposition; as ip ḡlic añ òuñie ḡiñ, *that is a wise man*; tḡuaḡ lem, *a compáñi*. o òop, *said to me, my companion, is thy case*.

14.—When the Adjective is in the predicate of a proposition, and the Noun in the subject, the Adjective, Verb and Noun do not necessarily agree in Gender, Number, or Case; as *a tá haítenta-ra uíle firinnech*, ps. 118. *Tá neim, acas talam lán d' a mórbácht; a tá do jhecta cert.*

15.—When the Adjective serves to modify the *Verb*, it does not agree in Gender, Number, or Case, with the Noun; as *do jui me añ rciñ gép*, *I made the knife sharp*. Here the Adjective does not agree with the Noun, for it modifies not the Noun, but the Verb; and the expression is equivalent to *I sharpened the knife*. But to express *I made the sharp knife*, we say *do jui me añ rciñ gép*: wherein the Adjective agrees with the Noun, for it modifies the Noun, distinguishing that knife from others, and consequently is written, in the Feminine Gender, to agree with *rciñ*.

16.—Some Adjectives, of one syllable, as *deḡ*, *good*; *droc*, *bad*; *reñ*, *old*; *óḡ*, *young*; *nuaḡ*, *new*; are usually placed before their Nouns; as *deḡ buíne*, *a good man*. Such Adjectives, so placed before their Nouns, often combine with them, so as to be considered rather as one complex term than two distinct words; as *óḡfep*, *a young man*.

17.—A Noun, Verb, or Adjective, preceded by an Adjective or Preposition, suffers initial aspiration;

aspiration ; as *móp·meimnac*, *high-spirited* ; *tpom·buailim*, *I beat sore* ; *eoap·folur*, *twilight*. But a Noun, beginning with a Lingual, preceded by an Adjective ending in *n*, is in the primary form ; as *aeñ buiñe*, *one man*.

18.—An Adjective beginng with a Lingual, and preceded by a Noun terminating in a Lingual, retains its primary form in all the singular cases ; as *ap a cor deir*, *on his right foot* : not *ap a cor deir*.

19.—Numerals, whether Cardinal or Ordinal, to which add *imab*, *many* ; *gab*, *every* ; *moan*, *many* ; *begán*, *little* ; are placed before their Nouns ; as *tpí meoir*, *three fingers* ; *añ tper lá*, *the third day*.—But we say *da lám deis*, *twelve hands* ; *reçt ppir deis*, *seventeen men* ; *pè ppr ap pñit*, *twenty-six men*, &c. placing the Noun between the Numerals.

20.—When the Numerals, *da*, *two* ; *pñe*, *twenty* ; *cétt*, *a hundred* ; *míle*, *a thousand* ; are prefixed to a Noun, the Noun and Article are not put in the plural, but in the singular number. The termination of a Noun in the Nom. Dat. Accus. and Voc. preceded by *da*, *two* ; is the same with that of the Dative Singular ; as *da cor*, *two feet* ; *da lám*, *two hands* ; *da lám ap pñit*, *twenty-two hands* ; *da coiñ deis*, *twelve greyhounds*. When preceded by *pñe*, *cétt*, *míle*, the termination is that of the No-

minative Singular; as *ficé lám*, *twenty hands*; *cétt fep*, *a hundred men*; *míle bliagáin*, *a thousand years*. The termination of the Genitive, preceded by *dá*, *cétt*, &c. is the same as the gen. plur.* as *añ dá éoir*, *the two feet*; *añ dá éor*, *of the two feet*. So *méid mo dá lám*, *the size of my two hands*; *báipit añ dá cluar*, *the tops of the two ears*; *fip añ dá bañ*, *the husbands of the two women*

The Adjective connected with the Noun, is put in the plural; as *dá iarc beśa*, *two small fishes*; *dá coiñ luata*, *two swift greyhounds*; *añ dá iarc beś*, *of the two small fishes*. This remarkable exception to the general use of the singular and plural numbers, occasioned O'Mulloy and others to suppose that there was a *Dual* number in Gaelic. In the Hebrew, Persian, and Arabic, we find a Noun in the singular number, joined with the numerals *twenty, thirty, a hundred, a thousand, &c.* and the French say, *vingt et un ecu*, *twenty and one crown*.

§ 3.

21.—A Pronoun agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Case.†

22.—If

* Mr. Stewart thought that there was *no* variation of case admissible in such instances.

† Pronouns, except *personals*, have no distinction of case.

22.—If the Antecedent be a sentence, or clause of a sentence, the Pronoun agreeing with it, must be of the third person; as *ba mipe a čapa, acar níp aittig ré é, I was his friend, and he did not know it; do řabair go maít oim, acar řuřar buíóčar do air, he spoke well of me, and I thanked him for it.*

23.—If the Antecedent be a collective Noun, as řluař, lučt, ořong, ořem, the Pronoun is of the 3rd Pers. Plur. as *čonnaipc me añ řluař, acar ba hímča iad, I saw the host, and they were numerous.*

24.—An Interrogative combined with a Personal Pronoun, asks a question without the intervention of the Substantive Verb; as *añ é řiñ do čapa? is he your friend? añ mipe a duřairt é? is it I said it.*

§ 4.

25.—A Verb agrees with its Nominative in Number and Person;* and the Nominative, whether Noun or Pronoun, is ordinarily placed after the Verb; as *řollřigřo na řřaitř řlčř*

L 3

Dé

* In the Scotch Dialect, “as the Verb has no variation of form corresponding to the Person or Number of its Nominative, the connexion between a Verb and its Nominative, can be marked only by its collocation. Little variety, therefore, is allowed in this respect.” Stewart. From this, then, we may fairly conclude that the Scotch Dialect possesses but little of the perspicuity of the Mother Tongue.

Dé ταιρbenaid na rpeirigh obair a lām, *the
 Heavens declare the glory of God, the spheres
 shew the work of his hands.* Bíoir briathra
 mo béil, acair rmuaineo mo cpoide ingabta
 do lathair, *let the words of my mouth, and
 the thoughts of my heart be acceptable in thy
 presence.* Innad-ra do cuireodar ar n-aithe
 a ndóig, *in thee have our fathers put their
 trust.* If the Nominative be a Noun of mul-
 titude, the Verb is put in the plural; as áit a
 maðadar aň Fhian, *the place where the Fian
 were, that is, the Fenian host.*

In poetry, or poetical stile, where inversion
 is allowed, the Nominative is sometimes placed
 before the Verb; as

Teirce, daíre, oit ana
 Plaga, cogta, congala,
 Dimbuaid cata, garb-íin, goio
 Tre anghír Flata faroid.

T. M'Daire.

Dearth, want, and famine, ghastly stalk
 around,
 And Rapine's voice is heard with horrid sound;
 Plague, war, and blood, disaster and defeat,
 The rage of elements, the crush of fate;
 The bane of Anarchy,—destructive train,
 Sprung from the Monarch's crimes, assume the
 rein!

Literally.—Want, dearth, scarcity of provisi-
 on, plagues, wars, conflicts, defeat in battle,
 inclement

inclement weather, rapine, from the unworthiness of a prince do spring.

So in the Annals frequently; as Cluain *septa* do *potúgao* le *næm* Bpennain, *Clonfert was founded by Saint Brennan*. Annals of Donegal, 553. *Cairbre mac Cormaic* *níg* *Laiġen* do *éġ*, *Carbry, the son of Cormac, king of Leinster died*. Id. 546.

The Nominative precedes the Verb in the Relative form; as *añ* *seþ* *ċpeiseþ*, *the man that believes*. But the real Nominative is *a*, *who*; elegantly omitted.—The Relative form is used often in narration, where no Relative is understood.

When a Personal Pronoun is a Nominative to the Verb, the Verb is put in the 3rd Pers. Sing. and admits of no variation of form, as *tá* me, *I am*; *tá* *siad*, *they are*. But I think this mode of expression, which, though now held very correct, is not three centuries in use, was first introduced by ignorant persons, who found it perhaps too difficult or troublesome to remember the regular inflections of the Verb.*

The Infinitive Mood, with the preposition *do*, expressed or understood, always follows the Nominative, except in poetry or poetical stile; and when there is no Nominative, the Infinitive is in the end of the sentence; as *acaþ* *níþ* *b'éioþ*

* This corruption (if such) has undoubtedly become general within the two last centuries; but what if any one would venture to say in English, *I is, we is, they is*? Though *we was, you was, they was*, is becoming very general,

B'éirip le hæn-nbuine ppegua aip bit to tabairt aip, acar níp lam aen-neç o'ii lá-pouh ruar níð aip bit o' fiafpuig ðe, *and no man was able to give him any answer, and from that day forth, no one dared to ask him any thing.*

26.—Where there are two or more Nominatives, the Verb agrees in number with the nearest; as do bí ann Oirín, Goll, acar Orcaip, *Oisín, Goll, and Oscar were there.*

27.—The Accusative case, even in poetry or impassioned narrative, is never placed between the Verb and its Nominative, without altering the sense. “Hence the arrangement of the following passage is incorrect: gāb domblar acar fíngéip iad, *they took wine and gall.* Buchan's, Gal. Poems, Edin. 1767, p. 14. It ought to have been gāb iad domblar, &c.” Stewart. But Mr. Stewart is wrong in supposing the following sentence from the Irish version of the New Testament to be incorrect: Do gāb tpuaiçe 'Ira ðóib, the meaning is not, *Jesus took pity on them*, but, *pity seized Jesus for them.* Mat. xx. 34. Again, Luke, xi. 14. Do gāb ingüað añ pluag, *pity seized the multitude*, not, *the multitude took pity.* Here ingüað and tpuaiçe are Nominatives; 'Ira and pluag Accusatives.

28.—The Auxiliary Verb is often elegantly omitted; as 'Oip (ip) éirín ap nDia, *for he (is) our God.*

§ 5.

29.—Nouns, denoting the same object, and related alike to the governing word, should agree in Case ; as *Donc̃aḃ, mac Doṃnaill, mic Ḃeḃa, mic Eoin, Donough, son of Donald, son of Hugh, son of John. Sṃu, mac Eṣṃu, mic Ḃaíḃil aṃ peṇaṭaṃ, Sru, son of Esru, son of Gaedhal our ancestor ; not peṇaṭaṃ.*

This Rule, obvious and natural as it is, is, at the present day, not *uniformly* observed, except in Genealogical Tables.

CHAP. II.

Of Government.

§ 1.

Rule, 30.—ONE Noun governs another in the Genitive ; as *Solur na ḡpéṃie, the light of the sun ; Féir Temṃaḃ, the Convention of Tara.* The Infinitives of Transitive Verbs, being themselves Nouns, govern, in like manner, the Genitive of their object ; as *aḡ imṃṣṣ ṃṭḃille, playing chess, i. e. (at the) playing (of) chess ; iṃṣṣ naḡoiṃ a ṇaṃaḃ, after wounding (of) his enemy ; ṣaṣṣ déṇṃa caṣbaḃ, a chariot-maker, i. e. a man (of) making (of) chariots ; luḃṭ ṣṃṭoṃte, attendants, i. e. people of attendance ;*

dance; *luēt bþiriō (or bþirte) na haiēne*, *breakers of the commandment, i. e. people (of) breaking (of the) commandment; aþ tī buaīta*, *about to strike, i. e. on the point of striking.*

31.—Proper names of the Masculine Gender are in the aspirate form; as *teē Fhéilim*, *the house of Feilim*; *bþačair Dhoṁnaill*, *Donald's brother*; *clann Dhoṁnaill*, *Donald's descendants*. Except where two Palatals come together; as *mac Cumail*, *Cumhal's son*.

§ 2.

32.—Adjectives, signifying skill or knowledge, require a Dative Case governed by the Preposition *aþ*; as *maīē aþ þairþe*, *experienced in sea affairs*; *eolāē aþ olīge*, *skilled in law*.

Some have a Dative governed by *de*; as *lán o'uamainn*, *full of fear*.

33.—The first Comparative takes the Particle *iná* or *'ná*, *than*; before the following Noun, as *duīē iþ neþtmaīe 'ná é*, *a man stronger than him*; or, emphatically, *duīē níþ neþtmaīe 'ná é*, or *duīē þur neþtmaīe 'ná é*. Where there is an interrogation, the substantive Verb is elegantly omitted; as *an mó. tuþa 'ná 'Abraham?* (*art*) *thou greater than Abraham?*

34.—The second Comparative never admits of *'ná*, *than*, before the Noun, and is used only
in

in such cases as the following, viz. ní fearr de me ríi, *I am not the better of that*; ní mír de me an tuitim ríi, *I am not the worse for that fall*.

Ní truímíde loč an lačá,
Ní truímíde' ec a íríáñ,
Ní truímíde cæra a holann,
'S ní truímíde colann cíall.

The bit's no burden to the foaming steed,
Nor are their fleeces to the woolly breed;
The lake, with ease, can bear the swimming
kind,
Nor is good sense a burden to the mind.

Literally.—The lake is not the more weighty for the duck, the horse is not the heavier for his bridle, the sheep is not heavier for its wool, and the body is not the weightier for understanding.

But we never say, truímíde 'ná, *weightier than*, &c.

Superlatives are construed thus: Laec ír neptmáire de 'ñ Fhém, *the strongest hero of the Fenian host*; ra hé do b' fearr díb uile, *'twas was best of them all*.

35.—The Numerals æn, *one*; dá, *two*; cause Aspiration; as æn fóir, *one foot*; dá fóir, *two feet*.—Trí, ceitíre, cúig, sé, ficc, trídcat, ceitíacat, cétt, &c. and all the Ordinals will have

have the Noun in its Primary form; as τρί
 κοῖα, *three feet*; ceitpe fip, *four men*, &c.
 Seēt, oēt, noí, veic, cause Eclipsis; as peēt
 mbáip, *seven bards*; oēt ccaṭa, *eight battles*,
 &c.

36.—Where there are two or more Numerals,
 the Noun is placed immediately after the first;
 as dá cōin déḡ, *twelve greyhounds*; ceitpe
 fip déḡ aip fíci, *thirty-four men*.

§ 3.

37.—The Pronouns, mo, *my*; do, *thy*; a,
his; cause Aspiration; as mo čenn, *my head*;
 do čor, *thy foot*; a lām, *his hand*. Do,
 loses o before a Vowel or f; as m'aṭaip, *my*
father; m'fui, *my blood*. Do, in the like
 cases, having dropt o, is changed into τ or
 even h; as τ'aiim, or haiim, *thy name*; τ'fep,
your husband.

38.—A, *her*; requires the Noun to be in
 the Primary form; as a mac, *her son*; and
 before a Vowel takes h; as a haiim, *her name*.

39.—Aip, *our*; buip, *your*; a, *their*; cause
 Eclipsis; as aip nḡuair, *our danger*; buip ccoṛa,
your feet; a cclann, *their children*; and before
 a Vowel taken; as aip n-aṭaip, *our father*; a
 n-aigē, *their faces*.

40.—A Pre-

40.—A Preposition, ending with a Vowel, requires *n* to be prefixed to *a*, *his*, *her*, *their*; as *le n-a tām*, *with his hand*; so, *co n-a*, *with his*, *her*, *their*; *te n-a*, *ó n-a*, *pe n-a*, &c.

41.—The compound possessive Pronouns, cause Aspiration and Eclipsis in the same cases as their Primitives; and also require a Dative Case of the Prepositions of which they are compounded; as *am tīg*, *in my house*; *ó tām*, *from thy hand*; *lép ccáipuib*, *with our friends*. These Pronouns are also used in such cases as the following: *bíomib 'n ap ccáipuib do*, *let us be his friends*, *i. e.* let us be in our (situation as) friends to him; *biaó me am atáip do*, *acar biaó ré 'n-a mác dam*, *I will be in my (i. e. for a) father to him, and he shall be in his (i. e. for a) son to me*. This is almost identically the same with the Greek and Latin: *Egw isomai autō eis patera, k' autos istai moi eis υιον*. *Ego ero illi in patrem, et ipse erit mihi in filium*. Hebr. 1. 5. We find this form of expression used also in Hebrew; as *בכהנין* *in his priests*, *i. e.* his priests, ps. 99. 6. *לבת* *in or for a house*; *לצור*, *in a rock*, *i. e.* a rock, ps. 31. 3. So in Gaelic, *bí tam-ra as cappaig neit*: *acar map tīg cumdaig dom óiden*, *be to me (in) a rock of strength; and (in) a house of refuge*, &c. ps. 31. 3.

§ 4

42.—Verbs Active, govern the Accusative Case; as *guíomr̃o tu, we beseech thee*; *con-naip̃c me aĩ fep̃, I saw the man*.

Some Verbs require a Preposition before their object, and if the object be a Pronoun, it must be compounded with a Preposition; as *taḃaip̃ oam̃, give me*; *taḃaip̃ let, bring with you*; *beip̃ let, take with you*; *o'iaip̃paĩ aip̃ Eoiĩ, I asked of John*; *a duḃaip̃t řé piu or leo, he said to them*.

43.—The word which in English is in the Nominative case, before a Participle,* is, in Gaelic, put in the Dative with the Preposition *do*; as *aip̃ mbeir̃t do 'ñ řiĩ maĩḃ, the man being dead*; *iaip̃ tteer̃t do, he having come*; *iaip̃ noul amaer̃ doib̃, they having gone out*; *ad baer̃ Cormac a ttiĩ Cleitiĩ taer̃ piĩ aĩ mBoĩn, iaip̃ noultad̃ idolaop̃aid̃ do deĩam̃ do, a řad poiĩne řiĩ, Cormac died at the house of Clety near the Boyne, having renounced idolatry long before*. Annals Inisfallen, 279.

44.—*Ba, was*; aspirates the Initial Consonant of an Adjective in the masculine Gender, (except *v, l, n, p, t*;) as *ba maĩt̃ aĩ fep̃ é, he was a good man*; but not in the feminine; as *ba maĩt̃ aĩ řeĩ í, she was a good woman*. And before

* *i. e.* Where the Ablative absolute is used in Latin.

before a Vowel requires h ; as *bā holc lem, it was bad for me.*

45.—To *know*, is expressed by the Verb *τάιμ*, and *πίρ*, *knowledge* ; as *α τά πίρ αζαμ, I know, i. e. there is knowledge to me : α* is sometimes added ; as *βίϑ α πίρ αζαίβ, know ye.* So we say, *τά ζπαϑ αζαμ, I love, i. e. there is love to me ;* *τά ζεν, or cen αζαμ, I have an affection for ;* *τά οαπαρ ομ, I am hungry ;* *τά ταπτ ομ, I am thirsty.* To *have*, is expressed by *τάιμ* and *αζ* ; as *τά λεβαρ αζαϑ, you have a book ;* *νί ήαίβ αζ Finn αετ mac αν Luinn, Finn had but the son of Luno, (i. e. his spear.)*

§ 5.

46.—The Adverbs, *πο παρ, αν, ζλε*, cause Aspiration—See p. 59. *Ro* and *αν* are prefixed to Substantives as well as Adjectives ; as *πο-πλατ, a great prince ;* *πο-μυρ, a great sea ;* *αντίγερα, a tyrant.*

47.—*Ro* and *ϑο*, which are only Euphonic Particles, are prefixed to Verbs, and cause Aspiration in the active Voice—See p. 68. *Ro* loses *ο* before *α*, *which* ; as *αίρ α μ' λαβπαρ, or rather αίρ αρ λαβπαρ, of which I spoke, i. e. αίρ α πο λαβπαρ.* 'Ζιτ αίρ τιτ Ruδραίϑε, *the place in which Rury fell.* Ann. Inisfal. 950. *i. e. 'Ζιτ 'n α πο τιτ, &c.* *Do* loses *ο* before a Vowel, or *ί* in the active Voice ; as *ϑ'ήαρραίϑ, he inquired*

inquired, &c.—See p. 69. The emphatic Particle *a* is prefixed to the present and præter Tenses of *táim* and *veipim*.

Eñ, *añ*, *îmoþþo*, *umoþþo*, *moreover*; *ðon*, *ðan*, *ðin*, *ðno*, *then*; *čéna*, *still*; *ioip*, *þa*, and a few other Expletives, are used only for Euphony sake.

N. B. Adverbs are placed usually in the end of a clause, or otherwise, if Euphony require it.

§ 6.

48.—The following Prepositions require a Dative Case, and are always *prefixed* to the object they govern, *viz.* *a*, *að*, *aip*, *ann-ra*, *aŕ*; *de*, *ðo*; *fa*, *fo*, *fuib*; *ðo*, *ður*, *ðañ*; *i*, *ir*, *iaip*, *ioip*; *le*, *leir*; *maip*; *ó*, *or*; *þe*, *þia*, *þir*, *þoim*; *reč*; *taip*, *þpe*, *þper*.

49.—*ð*, *i*, *iaip*, and *þia*, cause Eclipsis; as *i ttailtin*, *at Tailtin*; *iaip mbár*, *after death*; *þia noul*, *before departure*.

50.—*ðip*, *de*, *ðo*; *fo*, *fuib*; *ioip*; *le*; *maip*; *ó*; *þe*; *þpe*, cause Aspiration; as *maip māiŕir-þrið*, *like masters*; *ó þiñ*, *from that*.—See rule 52.

51.—*ðð*, *ðo*, *or*, require the Noun to be in the Primary form; as *að ŕeiteñ*, *waiting*; *or cinn*, *over head*.

52.—When

52.—When the Article comes between a Noun or Adjective in the *singular* number and one of the Prepositions, *a*, *ai*, *ar*; *fa*, *fo*, *fuí*; *sur*; *ir*; *leir*; *mar*; *ó*; *pir*, *poim*; *re*; *tar*, *tre*, the Noun or Adjective suffers Eclipsis; as *ai* *aí* *taíam*, *on the ground*; *maí* *aí* *ngéir*, *like the sun*; *ó* *aí* *ccat*, *from the battle*. But *do* and *de* require Aspiration; as *do* *'n* *báir*, *to the bard*; and before *r*, require *t*; as *do* *'n* *trúil*, *to the eye*.—See p. 18.

53.—If the Article be omitted, then the next Noun or Adjective is Eclipsed; as *ai* *grá* *nDé*, *for the love of God*; *tre* *muir* *ngai* *beir* *na* *beir*, *through the perilous sea of life*. So in this verse of Bonaventure O'Hussey:

Aráid trí dóighe *ai* *te* *nDé*,
 Ní féidir le nee *fa* *'n* *ngéir*,
 Saí dol tríd *fo* *fa* *re*,
 Roctáin a nonn *do* *'n* *grá*.

54.—*Saí*, will have either the Primary or Aspirate form; as *Saí* *coir* or *coir*. *Ar*, sometimes causes Eclipsis; as *ai* *trúir*, *in the beginning*; *ai* *mbeir*, *on being*.—But I think there is an Article understood in these cases, whereby they are reducible to rule 52.

55.—*Ar*, *sur*, *ir*, *leir*, *pir*, *tre*, are used before the Article instead of *a*, *ai*, *fo*, *le*, *pe*, *tre*.

56.—Do, go, le, þe, tpe, and a, *out of*; sometimes take h before a Vowel; as go holc, *badly*; le hingnām, *with astonishment*; a h'Ei-pinn, *out of Ireland*; but go, le, tpe, þe, before a, *his, her, their*, require n; as le n-a, le n-a, &c.—See p. 67.

N. B. I am inclined to think that the moderns are incorrect in confounding a, ar, *out*, with i, ir, *in*;—a distinction is evident in the following sentences: Ar añ mbailē, *out of the town*; a h'Albain, *out of Scotland*; do luíð Aléd ar añ Scítia, *Milesius went out of Scythia*; but ir añ mbailē, *in the town*; i n-Albain, *in Scotland*; ir añ Scítia, *in Scythia*. This distinction was always adhered to by the ancients.

57.—The Improper Prepositions, do cum, or cum, a n-ağaið, de þeir, a mesc, a pīaðnuise, &c. &c. require the Genitive Case, which is governed by the Noun of which the Preposition is compounded; as cum añ cáta, *to the battle*; a n-ağaið a atar, *against his father*; de þeir a toise, *in obedience to his will*; ar jon mo mīc, *for the sake of my son*.

58.—The Measure or Extent of a thing is expressed by ar; as da tpoig ar áipde, *two feet high*; cúig tpoigtī ar ðoimnect, *five feet deep*; secht ttpoigtī ar leited, *seven feet broad*.

59.—When

59.—A Preposition prefixed to *a*, *which*, requires the Subjunctive Mood; as *áit i n-a* *naib* Finn, *the place where Finn was*:—or when the Preposition is understood; as *a* *naib* Cormac, *the place (in) which Cormac was*:—when the Preposition *i*, *in*, is omitted, the Euphonic *n* is generally retained; and a comma ought to be placed before the *n*; as *'n-a* *naib*, *in which was*.

§ 7.

60.—The Conjunctions, *acar*, *and*; *no*, *or*; couple the same Cases of Nouns; as *ri* *acar* *mia*, *men and women*. When two or more Adjectives come together, qualifying the same object, *acar* is often omitted; as *ta* *ri* *óg*, *mairec*, *she is young (and) beautiful*.

61.—The Conjunctions, *ní*, *no*, *muna*, *an*, *go*, *gu*, *mu*, &c are always joined to the Subjunctive Mood; as *ní* *fuil*, *there is not*, (not *ní* *ffuil*, or *bfuil*, as often corruptly written.) *No*, takes *n* before *r*, and then the *n* alone is pronounced; as *no* *n* *fuil*, *there is not*.—See this rule fully explained in page 68.

62.—*Dá*, *if*; *o*, *since*, *seeing that*, are joined to the Indicative, and cause Aspiration; as *ma* *buailim*, *if I strike*; but they never aspirate the present Indicative of *taim*; as *ma* *ta*, *if he is*,—not *ma* *tá*. *Dá*, *if*, is
always

always joined to the preterite or future tenses of the Indicative or Conditional Moods; but never to the present, as *dá noepñar*, *if I did*; *dá ccérpáinn*, *if I would persecute*.

The following Exercise being the “*Argument of the Poem of Valour*,” is given to exemplify the foregoing rules. The Numerals over each word refer to the rule particularly necessary to be observed. If the reader find any difficulty he may turn to page 132, where the example is repeated in correct language.

On a day that Patrick was worshiping God in solitude, Oisín, son of Finn, went to him; and Patrick bade him welcome. And Patrick enquired of Oisín, what was the case of the greatest difficulty in which the Fian were ever engaged?

I, myself, will inform you of that, O! Clerk of the solemn psalms, says Oisín. The encounter of greatest difficulty in which the Fian were engaged since they were made Fians of Fál, (Ireland.)

⁵⁹ Lá ²⁹ d'a ³⁰ táim ⁵² Pátríc a²⁵ ²⁵ ³⁰ ⁵² ²⁵ ⁴⁷ ⁵⁹ ²⁵ ¹⁰ ¹³ ⁴⁷

Innirím féin sin dom, a Cléirec a¹³ n¹³ galim sám! a⁴⁷ ⁵⁹ ²⁵ ⁴⁷ ⁵⁹ ²⁵ ⁴⁷

A banquet

A banquet and feast was had by Finn, the son of Cumhal, for the seven battalions of the constant Fian,* in spacious very delightful Allen of Leinster; and a party of the Fian were forgotten by him, without giving an invitation to them: such as, the son of Croncar, the son of Ronan, and Aily, son of Criffan. Great rage possessed these men on that account, so that they made oaths and asseverations not to come into the Finian host to the end of one year.

After this they launched their ship to sea, and they stopped not 'till they arrived at the land of Lochlin. Having been there some time, the wife of the king of Lochlin fell

Fleó acas férta do táim
 as Finn mac Cuíal, do
 reót cat añ dnat-rian, i
 Wlma luétmar lán-aíbin
 Laige; acas do verma-
 daim lem táin de 'n Fian,
 gan cuirib do beirim dam;
 mar a táim, mac Croncár,
 mac Rónan, acas Wile mac
 Crimtan. Do glacaim
 feris mórb añ fer uime
 rin, innur go beirim luís
 acas móro gan tizim i
 Flannaíveót go cenn bliá-
 gan.

1aþ ríð þó curim á
 long air mair acar nír
 rtaðaim lem, þó mizim
 eríc Locla. 1aþ táim rclað
 ann ríð þá, þeim beñ
 rí Locla þráð éðraðail

desperately

* These composed a standing army that was never reduced.

desperately in love with Aily, son of Criffan, so that she eloped with him out of the kingdom, and they stayed not until they reached Eirín.

The king of Lochlin assembles the chiefs of his people, together with eighteen kings with their hosts; and they delayed not 'till they reached Eirín. And they send messengers to Finn, son of Cumhal, to know if it might be to him to the height of Leinster the lady had come. Finn offered great compensations to the king of Lochlin, and to let his wife go with him; namely: seven tons of pure gold. These compensations were rejected by the great Despoiler, i. e. the king of Lochlin; and he demanded combat of the Fian. Seven score of the Fian were sent to engage him, and they were all slain by him.

Finn asks the chiefs of the Fian, who would encounter the king of Lochlin?

do 'Aile mac Cúimhthán,
guí elaidim lem ar an
Ríghacht, acair ní rta-
dam lem go nígim
Eiríe dam.

Cúinnígim ní Locla
maic a muinte, maic
an re oit ní déis go a
pluag, acair ní rta-
dam lem go nígim
'Eiríe. Acair cuirim
teit go Finn mac Cum-
hal, d'a fíir an éugam
do seabaim an beir go
tulaic Laighe. Ro tair-
gim Finn cumad mór
do ní Locla, acair a
beir do léigim lem;
íon: reit tonn d' ór
glan. Do obaim an
cumad ag an Aigítec
mór, íon: ní Locla;
acaí d' iarraim com-
mac aic an Fian. Do
cuirim reit ríce de an
Fian d'a comrac, acaí
do marbaim iad uile
lem.

Fiafraígam Finn de
maic an Fian, cia do
comracaim ní Locla?
Lochlin?

Lochlin? It is I, says Goll, that will fight him, and instruct me in feats of action. Take with thee, says Finn, a valiant battalion of the Fian, fifty of the descendants of Mórni, and Oscar on at either side of your shield, for your sure protection from the blows of the mighty man. Not one man of them shall go with me, says Goll, until my blade be reddened in his wounds. Goll and the mighty man came on the beach, and they were eight days and eight nights in combat, when the king of Lochlin fell by Goll, and all his people by the Fian; so that none of them went back alive to the land of Lochlin.

201 ré do com̃pacaim é,
 ar̃ ðoll, acar̃ reolaim
 me ar̃ cler lút. Bei-
 rim lem, ar̃ Finn, cat̃
 cpoða de 'ñ Fian, acar̃
 cægatt de clann 201-
 ne, acar̃ Orcair ar̃ 5ac̃
 tæb̃ dem̃ rciat̃, dom̃
 imcōrnam̃ ar̃ béim̃ añ
 fer̃ mór. Ní téidim̃
 æn duine agam lem,
 ar̃ ðoll, go dæp̃gadam̃
 mo lann i a cner. Ti-
 gim̃ ðoll acar̃ añ fer̃
 mór ar̃ añ t³²raig̃ acar̃
 tám̃ oēt lá acar̃ oēt³⁵
 oíðce ag com̃pac, gur̃
 torc̃pað pí Loclã re
 ðoll, acar̃ a muinte³⁷r
 uife leir̃ añ Fian; in-
 nur̃ nar̃ imt̃igim̃ neẽ
 agam̃ beó go c³²pié
 Loclã ar̃ ar̃.

TRACT

TRÁCT AIR LAÍO NÁ SAISSE.

Lá d'a maib Pátric ag aórad Dé 'r aii n-uaigner, do éuaid Oigíin mac Fhinn go nuige; acas cuir Pátric fáilte roime. Acas d'riarbhuis Pátric d' Oigíin, cad é aii cáir i' teite, no buo éruadálaiige 'n-a maibadar aii Fhian maí. Inneorad féin rií duit, a Chléirig na Salm ráim, ar Oigíin. Aii cáir i' cruaidé 'n-a maibadar aii Fhian, ó do rinneó Eaná Fáil díb. Fíeó acas féirta do bí ag Finn mac Cumail do reét ceata na gnat-Fhéine a n-Almuinn fuétmair lán-aíbin Laigenn, acas do deimadad leir táin de 'n Fhéin, gaí cuirio do tabairt díb; mar a tá, mac Croncáir, mac Ronáin, acas 'Aile mac Cúimhtáin. Do glac feris móir na ríir uime rií, innur go ttagatar luige acas móide gaí teét a Fhian-naídeét go cenn bláigíia. Iar rií do cuiradar a long air muir, acas níir rtagad leo, go rancatar críé Loélan. Iar mbeir relad ann rií díb, tug beí míg Loélan grád égrámaí do 'Aile mac Cúimhtáin, gur elaid leir ar aii Rígaét, acas níir rtagad leo go roctáin Eirenn díb.

Cruinníger mí Loélan maíte a muintire, mur æn mé hoét Rígte dég go n-a gluaí, acas níir rtagad leo go roctáin Eirenn; acas cuirio
teéta

teēta go Finn mac Cumail dā fīr aī ēuige do
 ſebad aī beī go tulaig Laigenn. Ro tairg
 Finn cumta mōra do mīg Loclann, acar a beī
 do léigen leir; iōon: geēt ttona d' ōr glan.
 Do hobad na cumta ag aī n-ſirgtec mōr,
 iōon: mīg Loclann, acar d' iarr comrac air aī
 Héinn. Do cuired geēt pīcīo de na Fianaiḃ
 dā comrac, acar do marbad iad uīe leir.
 Fiarpuiger Finn de mataiḃ na Féine, cīa do
 comracraḃ mī Loclan? Wīre do comracraḃ
 é, ar ḡoll, acar geoil-re me air cleraib lūt.
 Beir let, ar Finn, cat epōda de 'n Fhéin, agur
 cægat de clannaiḃ Wōirne, acar Orgur air
 ſac tæb deo rgeit, doo mcornaiḃ air bérn-
 ennaiḃ an fīr mōir: nī ſacaiḃ æn duiſie aca
 lem, ar ḡoll, go noerſadotar mo lann i n-a
 éneraiḃ. Tis ḡoll acar aī fer mōr air aī
 ttraiḡ, acar bādur oēt lá acar oēt n-oīōce
 ag comrac, gur torcraḃ mī Loclan mē ḡoll,
 acar a muinteḃ uīe leir aī Héin, innur nār
 mīgīo neē aca beo go cīic Loclan air air.

The following Dialogues, in familiar but
 correct language, will also, it is hoped, be
 found of considerable use in illustrating the
 foregoing Syntax.

DIALOGUES.

I.

Good morrow Sir.

204 παρ' οὗτο α' hSai.

How do you do this morning?

Cinnur tá tu aij mal-
din ?

How have you been
since I had the plea-
sure of seeing you
last?

Cinnz bír ó bí an re-
láir a sam t' faicirín
raí deirpe?

Very well, I thank you.

So maie, so paib maie
4547.

Tolerably well.

Co me rapto.

As usual.

2631 17 5145.

So, so.

Was rin, may rin.

You look very ill.

Фѣдайъ го по боѣт.

You look very well.

Féca, 50 po mait.

You are not well.

Ní fuil tú go maith.

I think you are hoarse.

Sailim 50 pui ceocan
opt.

You are very pale.

Та ту an-miſiteč.

Your eyes are sore.

Tá do fúille tinn.

You must take care of
yourself.

Caîtreò tu aipe tãb-
aĩt duit řéĩĩ.

I am very ill.

Та ме го повоѡт.

What ails you ?

Σὰν τὰ οὐτ' ?

I am sorry for it.

1r vailig lem rii; or,
 1r ole lem rii. x

I am now quite recovered.

Tá m' aille m' aigeo go
h-implán anoir.

I am glad of it.

Is maith le m'ghnín; or,
táim gréonaí de.

Believe me it gives me
much pleasure.

Σπειο με, ἡ μόνη ἀν-
ταίβητες λέμ ε.

*Of Health.**De Shláinte.*

How is your sister to-day? Cinnur tá do deirbhíúir a n-iúim?

I hope she is better. Tá síil agam go síil ri nír ferr.

She is a little indisposed. Tá sí cnaítec begán.

Does she complain of the tooth-ache? An ngeirríanan ri airt tinner siacal?

Has she got cold? An fuair ri guact.

She is very delicate. Tá sí po míltec.

My father is not very well. Ní 't m' atair go po maic.

He is much afflicted by the gout. Buairéir go móir le tinner na n-alt é.

He is very subject to it. 'S po míic bíder air.

Has he ever a sore throat? An mbínn a geórnaic tinn coíóce?

He should apply flannel to it. Ba coir do, éoac olla do eir uirte.

He must bathe his feet. Caiteo ré a coir o'roirúgaic.

He has a pain in his side. Tá tinner 'na taeb.

How long has he been ill? Cio ań fad a tá ré tinn?

Not very long. Ní po fada a tá.

About a week. Timcell reetmaine.

Near a week. An goirpe do reetmain.

When did you see your friend Thomas? Ca roin connaircír do cara Tomár?

Last week. An treetmain-re cuair toir.

Last night. An réir.

He is going to the country,	Tá ré ag dul do 'n tír; or, tá ré ag imtecht do 'n tuait.
How soon does he go?	An fada go n-imighen ré?
In a few days.	A ccenn begán laete.
I must pay him a visit before he sets out.	Caitpeò me dul o'a fé- cainn sul fa n-imeod ré
Pray give him my com- pliments.	Tabair mo deò-ghràd do.
Farewell,	Slán leat.

III.

III.

*Of the Gaelic.**De 'n Shae-telg.*

DO you speak Gaelic?	An labhairt Seòbelg?
I speak it a little.	Labhairm begán si.
You must practise a great deal.	Caitpeò tu a gnàth- aò go mòr.
The pronunciation is difficult.	Tá a' chàinmairiòc- amail.
You should carefully avoid a vulgar coarse accent.	Ní fulair buit a' chàin- amairiòc coitcenn gairb do feònaò.
The Language is spo- ken well in many parts of Scotland.	Labhairt a' tenger go go mair a n-imad o' aitib a n-Albain.
You speak too fast.	Labhair po luait.
Do not speak so quick?	Ná labhair com éirgao rinn.
You read very well.	Leigir go po mair.
You pronounce very well.	Ir po mair t' úr labhair.
Have you read the po- ems of Oisín?	An leigir d'áirte Ois- rinn?

Yes,

Yes, and I think them fine beyond expres- sion.	Léigear, acair raílím suir bpeigóir iad 'ná ir féidir a luao.
How elegantly they are translated.	Ná c'áinn a táir áit- raigte.
Exquisitely indeed, & much to the honor of Scotland.	Ro gheanta go deimhí, acair go mórbálaic o' Albain.
Oisín is always the com- panion of my walks.	'S é Oisín mo com- luadar a corraíde am iúbalta.
But have you read our Romances?	Uéit ar léig tu ar Rinceála?
There are many beau- tiful Fenian tales, well worth reading.	Tá imao réel Fianaó- aicta ann, ir maíe ir fiú a léigé.
How long have you been learning?	Ciò fadó a táir as fog- laim?
You are wonderfully improved.	Táir air a gair go hui- gantaic.
I understand the Gae- lic better than I speak it.	Tuigim aii Shaebeig ní 'r fepp 'ná labram i.
Every one wishes now to learn it.	Ir air le gac n-aen a foglaim anoir.
It is a beautiful lan- guage.	Ir bpeig aii tenga í.

IV.

Of the Weather.

It is bad weather.
We shall have rain.
It is going to rain.

It is raining.

IV.

De 'n t'fín.

Ir olc aii t'fín í
Biaio fep'tain againn.
Tá ré dal cum fep'ta-
na.

Tá ré as f'p'tain.

Is it raining?	Ḃn fuil ré as fer- táin?
It is but a shower.	Ní 'l ann aét cét.
It will soon be over.	Biaó ré tórainn go sroo.
I am wet thro'.	Ḃ táim-re phuéc trím.
Let us shelter ourselves	Téidem aip forcadó.
I think it will not rain any more.	Ir dóig lem náé fer- tanfadó ré ní 'r mó.
It is but a mist.	Ní 'l ann aét ceo.
It clears up.	Tá ré as glanaó ruar.
I see the rain-bow.	Chím aň boğa fer-ta- na.
'Tis a sign of fair wea- weather.	Ir comarta roinnine é.
The rain has laid the dust.	Do leg aň fer-táin aň luaithe.
The streets are dirty.	Tá na rraíoe salaé.
I am all splashed.	Táim aip fad miablaé; or, Tá me go léip miablaé.
The wind is changed.	D' átpaig aň gæet.
It is windy.	Tá ré gæetmar.
It is stormy weather.	Tá 'ň trín rtoymaé.
'Tis changeable wea- ther.	Ir uallaé aň aimrep í.
The wind blows cold.	'S ruar féioer aň gæet.
The wind is very high.	Tá 'ň gæet an-ápo.
Do you hear how it roars?	Ḃn ccluinip mar gél- menn ri.
'Tis a dreadful tem- pest.	Ir auba aň rtoipm í.
I should not like to be at sea now.	Nip b' aic lem beic aip fairrige anoir.
This weather is very gloomy.	Ir po dúb aň aimrep ro.
This is a great fog.	Ir móp aň ceo ro ann.
There is a great fog.	Tá ceo móp ann.

'Tis

'Tis foggy weather.	Ceodac añ trín í. [í.
'Tis cloudy weather.	Ir ouúb-nélae añ aimrep
You cannot see at arm's length.	Ní féioip let faicrín fao do láime.
This is cold weather.	Fuap añ trín í.
It is cold.	Tá ré fuap.
Are you cold ?	Fuif tu fuap.
I am very cold.	Tá me po fuap.
Are you not cold ?	Náe fuif tu fuap ?
My fingers are benumbed with cold.	Tá mo mépa mapb de 'n fuact.
It is snowing.	Tá ré ag rnectao.
Does it snow ?	An fuif ré ag rnect- tao ?
It is but sleet.	Ní 'f ann act pluic- rnecta.
It hails.	Tá ré ag cloic-rnect- tao.
It freezes.	Tá ré ag ruc.
'Tis a hoar frost.	Ir ric fiaé é.
The river is frozen over.	Tá lec orope tharna aip añ n-abain.
One may slide safely.	B' féioip le ouíne rlemnúgaó gañ bæ- gal.
Do you skate ?	An raím-rlemnaí genn tu ?
I am very fond of it.	Ir po airt lem é.
It thaws.	Tá ré ag léigao.
The snow is all melted.	Tá añ rnecta aip fao léigte.
This winter is very severe.	Ir po gapb añ geim- peo re.
The sun shines,	Tá añ gmañ ag tait- nem.
It is fair.	Tá ré bpeé.
It is fine weather.	'S bpeé añ trín í.
This is a fine day.	'S bpeé añ lá é.

'Tis

'Tis very warm.

How hot it is!

'Tis excessively warm.

'Tis sultry scorching weather.

I am very warm.

Let us open the window.

Let us go into the shade.

Let us go bathe.

Do you swim?

I can't swim.

It thunders.

It lightens.

Do you see the lightning?

What a clap of thunder!

Are you afraid of thunder?

There are few who are not afraid of it.

Tá ré po teit.

Nác teit a tá ré!

Tá ré teit ar píct.

Ir teiríde spírámáil
aň aimpér í.

Tá me anteit.

Foiclám aň fúinneog.

Téiríem raí aň rcát.

Téiríemairí o' potpuig-
aó.

Án gnámannu?

Ní féidaim gnám.

Tá ré ag tóirniú.

Tá cæpta tinníde ann

Án raicir aň raighén?

Cairíe aň bloðaim tóir-
niúe í rí!

Án fuil' eglá ort poim'
tóirniú?

Ir teip' buíie gaň eglá
poim'e.

V.

Of the Seasons.

What season do you like best?

I like Winter better than Summer.

Winter is too cold.

It is true but, I am fond of shooting.

V.

De na h2límshuib:

Cíó aň t-ám de'n b'lia-
gaíi ir annra let?

Ir annra lem geimpeó
'ná ramraó.

Tá aň geimpeó ro
fuar.

Irríu ríi, aét ir ait
lem beit ag lámác.

The

The town is gay in Bío aĩ baile spéonaó
Winter. raĩ ngeimpeó.

You may go to the 'S féirí let dul do 'ĩ
play in the evening. aĩrte um-nóĩ.

Yes, and every one 'S eó, acaĩ tĩs saó
comes to town then. n-æn do 'ĩ baile ann
rĩ.

'Tis the season for par- Ir ám na ceóirpeó é.
ties.

In Summer one finds Ann ra' traĩmaó geib
every where plea- ouĩe riubalta bpeó-
sant walks. óa ann saó uile
áit.

The days are long in Ir saó na læte raĩ
Summer. traĩmaó.

What do you think of Cpeó raĩlĩr de 'ĩ foó-
Autumn? maĩ?

'Tis the most pleasant Ir é ir luaógaĩrĩge de
of all the seasons. ña haĩrĩrĩb.

It is neither too hot, Nĩ fuĩ ré no teit
nor too cold. ná no fuar.

It is very cold in Spring. Tá ré no fuar raĩ
n-Emmaó.

In Spring nature seems Ann raĩ Emmaó ir doĩs
to revive. go mbĩ aĩ naóur aĩr
n-eĩrĩrĩó.

We have had no Spring Nĩ raĩb æn Emmaó aó-
this year. aĩnn raĩ mbliagaĩn
re.

The season is very Tá aĩ aĩrĩrĩ go móp
backward. aĩr ccúl.

We shall have a dry Biaó raĩmaó tĩrmaó-
Summer. aĩnn.

Harvest time draws Tá aĩ foómaĩ aó teóó
near. do fáĩ.

They are making hay & táio aó deĩam feĩr
now about Limerick. tĩmóell Cumnĩs a-
n-ĩ.

The

The trees are full of Tá na cprainn lán de
fruit. tonað.

The rain has laid the Leas an seftain an
corn. t-árbap

We are in the dog days N támaio ann rna lxið
now. maðmañla anor.

The Summer is gone. D'imgið an ramrað.

It is cold already. Tá ré fuar ceoña.

Winter approaches. Tá 'n geimpeð ag teect.

The mornings & even- Tá na maione 'r na
ings are cold. nóinte fuar.

Fire begins to smell Tonaio an teime beit
well. de gboltañas.

The days are growing Táio na læte a' dul a
short. ngimrað.

You can see no longer Ní faicir ní r mó ag
at six. a ré.

'Tis dark at five o'clock. Tá ré doimeá ag cúig
de 'n éloc.

Winter begins early. Tonaio an geimpeð
go luait.

We shall have a long Biað geimpeð fada
and severe Winter. cruaid agaimn.

VI.

Of the Hour.

What o'Clock is it ? Cad í an uair de 'n
éloc é ?

What time of day is it? Cioð an uair de ló è ?

It is late. Tá ré déipenað.

It is early. Tá ré doic ; or, moç.

It is day-break. Tá ré aip bpipeð an laí.

It is six o'Clock. Tá ré ré de 'n éloc.

It is time to get up. Is mitio eipgiðeç.

It is day light. Tá na solas laí.

It

It struck six just now.	Bhuaílfáin ré anois.
It is a quarter past six.	Tá ré ceithream tair éir áin ré.
It is half after six.	Tá ré leath-air tair éir áin ré.
'Tis twenty minutes past six.	Tá ré fiche momenta air éir áin ré.
It is thirty-five minutes past six.	Tá ré tríchead air cúig momenta air éir a' ré.
It wants twenty mi- nutes of seven.	Teirdead fiche buille de secht
It wants a quarter of seven.	Teirdead ceithream de secht.
It wants but a few mi- nutes of seven.	Ní teirdead aict begán buille de de'n secht.
It is eight o'Clock.	Tá ré ocht de'n éloc.
It is almost nine.	Tá ré a ngair do naoi.
It is not ten yet.	Ní fuil ré beic go fóil.
It is past eleven.	Tá ré tair éir a haen noéig.
The clock is going to strike.	Tá áin éloc ar tí buail- te.
Hush, I hear the clock strike.	'Eirte, cluinn áin éloc a' buailte.
What hour does it strike?	Cio áin uair buailte?
It has struck eleven.	Do buail a haen-noéig.
It is twelve o'clock.	Tá ré áin da uair déig.
It is one o'clock.	Tá ré buille éloc.
It is a quarter past one.	Tá ré ceithream tair éir áin buille.
How the time passes!	Caroe mar imtígeir áin aimpí!
It is time to go home.	Is míto dul a baile.
At what time must you be at home	Ca póin is éigen, buit beic ag baile.

At

At two exactly.	Ḃḡ aṅ bó ḡo cinte.
It is dinner time.	Tá re aṅ am pphóinne.
It is supper time.	Tá re aṅ am coimne.
It is breakfast time.	Tá re trát céolongs- aib.
It will be soon night.	Biaib re aṅ oíobce ḡo ḡaiphio.
The sun is just set.	Tá 'n ḡmaṅ faí anoir.
See the moon rising.	Féc aṅ pé aḡ éirḡeob.
'Tis a moonlight night.	Ip oíobce pé-ḡolair í.
It is time to go to bed.	Tá re aṅ am dul cum leptas.
Get up early to-mor- row.	Eirḡḡo ḡo moe a máir- ac.
We will go take an early walk.	Racam bo ḡiubal ḡo doié.
What o'clock is it by your watch?	Caob de'n élog é, léo *móntip-re?
It is down.	Tá ri rír.
Wind it up.	Car ruar í.
It does not go well.	Ni ḡluairenn rí ḡo maic.
It is an old watch.	Sei móntep í.
Yesterday it went too slow.	Ḃ noé ḡluair rí po mall.
To day it goes too fast.	Ḃ n-uam imiḡiob rí po luait.
It stops sometimes.	Stadaiob air uairib.
It is out of order.	Tá rí ar eḡair.

VII

* I have adopted this word from the French *montrer*, there being no good term for it in Gaelic.

VII.

Of Age.

VII.

D' 2135.

How old are you ?	Cá hæf ouit ?
How old may your brother be ?	Ca hæf do b' féoir do b' áttair a beir ?
I don't believe you are of my age.	Ní dóig lem go fuil dem aír-re.
I am turned of twenty.	Táim-re tar éir rí- cío.
I am five and twenty years old.	Táim-re cúig bliagha rícío d' aír.
He is thirty years of age.	Tá ré trícatt bliagha d' aír.
He is older than I.	Is ríne é 'ná mire.
Is he not younger than Mr. R. ?	Ná c' óige é 'ná—R. ?*
He looks young yet.	Fécan ré óg fóg.
He is in the prime of life.	Tá ré 'n árd cumar a íreagail (or a beir).
He is fifty years old.	Tá ré cægatt bliagha d' aír.
He is near an hundred.	Tá ré a ngar do cétt.
It is a great age.	Is mór a' ær í.
He is bald.	Tá ré mæl.
His hair is grey.	Tá a ghruag lia.
He is on the decline.	Tá ré a' d'iclaenao.
This lady is young.	Tá 'n bé-re óg.
She is not yet eighteen.	Ní fuil sí a hoct de'g fóg.

O

She

* The Gaels like the old Greeks and Romans, used no complimentary affixes to Proper Names, equivalent to Mr. Mrs. Miss, &c. except *Mac* or *O*. If any such be hereafter adopted, I would advise *Don* to be used for *Mr.* it being an original Gaelic word, signifying *Master, Lord*; like the Spanish *Don*.

She is a beautiful girl.	Ír breḡ aḡ caifín í.
She has fine teeth.	Ír breḡ aḡ dèò a cá aice.
She is well made.	Tá rí dénta co maít.
She has beautiful eyes.	Ḃ táio rúile mairecá aice.
Her teeth are white as snow.	Tá a dèò com ḡel le rneéta.

VIII.

VIII.

*Of Breakfast and
Dinner.**De Chéolongaò
acas de pròinn.*

Is breakfast ready?	Fuif céolongaò méio?
It is breakfast time.	Tá ré rtráit céolon- gaò.
Have you breakfasted?	Ḃr céolongaí?
Will you breakfast with us?	Ḃn ccéolongaí? linne?
Do you take tea or cof- fee?	Ḃn nḡlacair té no ca- fé?
I like chocolate.	Ír aít lem cocoláit.
Put on the kettle, boy.	Cup rír aḡ longcaire, a ḡilla.
This is green tea.	Té ḡlar é re.
Where do you buy it?	Cá ccenaigir é?
Take another cup.	Ḃlac cupán eile.
Do you chuse sugar?	Ḃn ail let riúca?
I never drink tea with sugar.	Ní ólam té coíòce le riúca.
Your tea is cold.	Tá do té ruar.
I have breakfasted.	Do céolong me.
It is dinner time.	Tá ré 'n am pròin- ne.
Pray dine with us to- day.	Sírim ort ḡac pròinn linn a n-iuḡ.

You

You are come in the nick of time. Tángair a n-ás na trá-
ta.

We were going to sit down. Bhiómaiḡ aḡ oul' do
suíḡe rír.

I could not possibly come sooner. Nír b' féidir lem teēt
nír luaithe air aen-
cór.

Sit at the head of the table. Suíḡ rír aḡ cenn aḡ
cláir.

This soup seems good. Is maíḡ aḡ t'éñabruíḡ
re, dár let.

Do you like soup? An ait let éñabruíḡ?

Do you carve well? An noeil'igir co maíḡ?

Shall I help you to some roast beef? An tabairmaḡ me mann
maíḡ-peol'a teñ-
bruite óuit?

Do you like it rare or well done? An ait let leḡom no
láñ-jéiró í?

Be so good to carve that duck; and help this lady to some of the breast. Bí com' maíḡ acar aḡ
laḡa ríñ do déileḡ;
acar tabair cuíḡ de
'ñ uēt do 'ñ bé-re.

Will you take a glass of wine? An nglacl'raḡ tu
glóine ríñ?

Your health, Sir. Do jláinte, a rái.

'Tis supper time. Tá-re aḡ am coinne.

'Tis time to be in bed. Is mīḡo beíḡ i leb-
aíḡ.

IX.

IX.

*Of News.**De Nuaidéct.*

What news is there? Cíḡ aḡ nuaidéct a tá
ann?

Is there any news? An fuil' aḡ nuaidéct
ann?

I have no news.

Ní fuil aen nuaidect
a gam-ra.

There is great news.

Tá nuaidect mór ann.

The mail is just arrived.

Tá aen mála ias tteect
láitpeet.

There is a talk of peace.

Tá tráect as íit ann.

Whom have you that news from?

Cia ó fuair aen
nuaidect ien?

I have it from the best authority.

Fuair ó 'n úsair is
feir as bit í.

It wants confirmation.

Teirair feir uait.

Did you hear Mr. A. is dead?

Ar cuair go fuil—
marb?

What did he die of?

Cá é as éis ré?

Of a fever.

D'fuar.

His wife will marry soon again.

Póirair a beir go luait
a íir.

She is young and handsome.

Tá í ós ver.

Mrs. R. was brought to bed last week of a boy.

Rug beir R. mac aen
treectmair íaí beir-
peet.

I heard Mrs. D. had miscarried.

Chuar gur teilg beir
D. clann.

Miss B. is married.

Ar tá mgin B— póir-
ta.

To whom?

Cia leir?

To a rich merchant.

Le cennaige íarobir.

He got a good fortune with her.

Fuair íe íppé mair
léi.

X.

X.

Of Travelling.

De taistel.

Where are you going? Cá fuil tu as out?

I was going home. Bhíod me 'g imtecht a
baile.

I am going to walk. Táim ag dul do ríubál.

You are in a great hur- Tá deḃad mór ort.
ry.

You are quite out of Tá tu ar aňáil go
breath. himláň.

You walk very fast. Siublaíḃ go po éḡad.

I cannot keep pace Ní tḡ lem conḡbail
with you. ruar let.

Which is the way to Cá ḡuail an tḡlḡe go
B——? B——?

Turn to the left. Impad air do élí.

Turn to the right. Impad air do deir.

You must turn back Cailtíḃ impod air air
again. aḡíḡ.

Go straight forward. Imtḡ go díḡeḡ air
aḡad.

Come back. Tḡ air air.

You are out of the Tá tu ar aň mbeḡad.
road.

How far is it from this Caide aň ḡad ar go go
to Limerick? Luimneḡ?

It is twenty miles. Tá ḡe ḡíḡe míle.

Am I far from Croome? Aň ḡuail me i ḡad ó
Chroma?

How far is it to Killar- Cá ḡad go Cillatáirne?
ney?

Will it be out of my A mbeit ḡe ar mo
way? ḡlḡe?

Is the road good? ḡuail aň tḡlḡe míḡ?

Whose house is that? Cia ar leir aň teḡ ḡíḡ?

Are we far from the Aň ḡad ó'ň Loḡ ḡíḡ?
Lake?

What is the name of Caḡ' iḡ aňm de'ň áit
this place? ḡeo?

We must cross the ford. Cailtíḡem dol tar aň
n-at

How bad the roads are! Coò hoíe íf táio na
rlište !

How dirty the roads are! Coò ralaé íf táio na
rlište!

Do you see that large house? An ffaicir an teé móir
ruo?

To whom does it belong? Cia ar leir é?

What a fine prospect! Is breá an maóire é!

What a noble lake! Náé aíann an loé é!

Can we get a boat? An féidir linn báid
o'rádail?

There is a wonderful echo here. Tá mucalla inngantaé
ann ro.

Are you tired? Fuil tu tuirreé?

Let us return through Adair. Téidem tar air the
Atdara.

XI.

XI.

*Of Cards.**De cártaib.*

Shall we play cards? An n-imeoraim cárta-
da?

Are you fond of cards? An fuil seí oírt air
cárta-da?

What game shall we play? Caidé an cluiste o'
imeóram?

As you please. Dáir íf maí le.

Do you play Chess? An n-imirir pítcéll?

Not very well. Ní ró maí é.

'Tis a favorite old Irish game. Seí cluiste oíler Eirín-
naé í.

What shall we play for? Cíod air a n-meor-
am?

I don't play high. Ní imirim árd.

I always lose at cards.	Caillim i ecomhaidhe air captao.
Here are two packs.	So da foinn.
Let us cut for deal.	Seirnam air an noisig- il?
Who is to deal?	Cia ta cum ionta?
Then you are to deal.	Is tu a em a ta cum ionnait.
Shuffle ^{the} cards well.	Suat go maic na cap- tao.
Please cut.	Seir lea toil.
You are the eldest hand.	Is tu an lam is rine.
Let us play five and ten.	Imrim cuig is deic.
What's trump?	Cao is maic?
Hearis,—Clubs,—Di- amonds—Spades,—	hart, muilet, triue, greirit.
Play.	Imir.
I win the five.	Beirim-re an cuig.
Do you rob?	U cuirim ar?
You can't renege.	Ni feroir duit ceilt.
Who led?	Cia tu?
Who played last?	Cia imir fa deire?
You lose the deal.	Caillir an noisigil.
'Tis my play.	Is lema imirt.
Do you play Cassino?	An imren tu Carino?
I am the dealer.	Is mire beigler.
Do not leave a clear- ance.	Na fas rguaba.
All the knaves are out.	Tao na cuireta uile amuis.
Did you take up the ace?	Ar togair ruar an t-ten?
There is great cassino.	Si e carino mor.
We mark four.	Cuirm-ne rig ceitair.
We have the spades.	Tao na greirit againne.

The

The cards are divided. Táio na cáipadóa le-
aé.

This is a double game. Is cluite siblite é
reo.

We shall win the rub- Béirfiam aň t-aipeň.
ber.

This is the first game of Is é reo an céo cluite
the rubber. de'ň aipeň.

I must pay for my cards. Caitfeó íc ašar mo
cáipadóa.

XII.

XII.

Of Clothes.

D' édaé.

Have you brought my 2m tugair ma éulaio
suit of clothes? édaig?

Yes, Sir, here it is. Tugair, a hSaí, aš go
í.

This coat is well made. Tá aň cóta go dénta
co maít.

It fits you admirably. Oipeň duit go hin-
gaíntaé.

It seems very long. Fécan ré mo fáda.

They are not worn so Ní éaitio anoir iad
short as formerly. com šepp acap a
n-allóo.

The sleeves are too Tá na mancaillíoe po
wide. šaípping.

Is the Shoemaker An ttánie aň špér-
come? aíoe?

Are these my shoes? An iad mo šróga-šá?

They are too tight. Tá šiaó po éumainš.

They pinch me. Luíšio oim.

Try these boots on me. Féé oim na búta reo.

I believe they will fit Cpeidim go n-oíppio
you. šiaó duit.

What

What are they worth ?	Cá mēio 17 piu 140.
Fifty shillings.	Cægatτ scillinge.
Make me another pair.	Dēñ pēiope oīe oām.
I will, Sir.	Dēñrao, a hSai.

XIII.

XIII.

To Buy and Sell.

Do cennaç 's do
peic.

At how much do you sell this cloth a yard?	Cá mēio aīp a peiciṽ an t-éoaç go aī tṽlat ?
At thirty shillings.	ṽiṽ oēiç scillingioe fiçio,
Feel this cloth, Sir,	Lámajç aī t-éoaç-go a Shaí?
It is very fine.	Tá ré aī-mín.
This cloth appears very dear.	'S oóig lem-ra go ṽuif aī t-éoaç-ra pó oæṽ.
It stands me in more than twenty-eight shillings.	Serṽann ré oāmra a ní'r mo 'ná oēt scil- lingioe fiçio.
Have you any finer?	ṽn ṽuif ní'r míne aṽ- ao?
Here is a variety of patterns.	Seo ímao romplaíoe.
I am afraid that colour will fade very soon.	Ir egaí lem go tṽpéig- peo aī oāt riñ, go ṽaīpio.
No, Sir, it will never fade.	Ní tṽpéigpeo coíoe, a Shaí.
I will buy a coat of it.	Ceinneoçao me caṽós oe.
How much do I give you ?	Caō do beipim ouit ?

See

See if the account is right. Féic an fuil a'n t-áireim ceirt.

Very well, Sir, there's your money; there are three shillings coming to me. Tá go maith, a Shaí, rin é do cuib airgid; táid trí scillingíde teict cuigamra.

Give me my change? Tabair dam mo bpeir? Tá bair dam mo bpeir?

Have you any silver? Fuil an airgid agat? Fuil an airgid agat?

Change me a guinea. Buir siné dam. Buir siné dam.

Sir, there is your change. a Shaí, rin do bpeir. change.

I am much obliged to you, Sir. Táim go buídect duit, a Shaí.

Farewel, Sir, 'till I see you again. Slá'n leat go raicim, a Shaí. a Shaí.

Do you sell linen, Sir? Reicir lín-éad a Shaí? Reicir lín-éad a Shaí?

What linen will you please to have. C'ò a'n lín-éad is toil' let d'fagail. C'ò a'n lín-éad is toil' let d'fagail.

I must have some very fine to make a dozen of shirts. Cait'f'ò me cuib d'fagail b'iar an-mín, le dó-déig de léintib do deñam. Cait'f'ò me cuib d'fagail b'iar an-mín, le dó-déig de léintib do deñam.

What price will you go to? Cairde a'n luac a b'ér-faò tu? Cairde a'n luac a b'ér-faò tu?

There are three peices at three shillings, there are some at four, and others at five shillings a yard. Sin trí scuagha air trí scillingíde, cuir eile air a ceitair, ac-ar a poile air éúig scillingíde a'n tr'at. Sin trí scuagha air trí scillingíde, cuir eile air a ceitair, ac-ar a poile air éúig scillingíde a'n tr'at.

That is very coarse for the price. Tá rin an-garb de'n luac. Tá rin an-garb de'n luac.

Look at that Cambric, Sir. Féic air a'n cCambrie rin, a Shaí. Féic air a'n cCambrie rin, a Shaí.

How do you like it? Cinnar taitneiden leat? Cinnar taitneiden leat?

It will do very well. Is go maith í. Is go maith í.

GAELIC GRAMMAR.

PART IV.

OF PROSODY.

CHAP. I.

THERE are in Gaelic three kinds of verse, viz. Dáñ díneç, Bpuilingteçτ, and Ogláçar. Of these the first is the most esteemed for harmony and regularity, and is, as O'Molloy affirms, the most obstruse and difficult kind of composition under the canopy of Heaven.

In Dáñ díneç are required seven things, viz. 1. A certain number of Quartans in each verse, or Nujmip ceτpañan. 2. Number of syllables in each Quartan, Cinnτεçτ jillað. 3. Concord, Uaim. 4. Correspondence, Coñ-ápuðað. 5. Termination, Rinn. 6. Union, or Alliteration, Uaitne. 7. Chief, or Head, Cenn.

1. A Quar-

1. *A Quartan, or Hemistich*, is the fourth part of a verse, or tetrastich, commonly called *mann imlán*. The Irish, like the Persian poets, generally place two Quartans or members of a Couplet on the same line, and not the first above the second as we do: both would write the following verse in this order:

*With ravish'd ears, The monarch hears,
Assumes the God. Affects to nod.*

The first Distich, consisting of two Quartans, is called *Seolað*, or the leading half verse; the second *Coṁað*, or the close. Every verse *must make perfect sense by itself*, without any dependance on the next: nay, every Distich *may terminate a perfect sense independant* of the other half verse.

2. *The number of syllables* is various according to the kind verse.

3. *Concord* requires two words in each Quartan to begin with a Vowel, or with the *same* Consonant; as in the following lines of Gilla Kevin:

¶ Eolcá 'Eipenn áipne,
Sloinnmó do cáč ǵaṁ cáipne,
Ca lín píǵ do ǵaḃ ǵo ǵpinn,
De íl mac Ǽileó 'Eipinn.

In the first Hemistich, 'Eipenn and áipne make a concord, both beginning with a Vowel; in the second, cáč and cáipne, beginning with
the

the *same* Consonant c; in the third, ḡab and ḡuinn; and in the fourth, mac and ḡuileo.

Concord is either *proper* or *improper*; the proper, called uaim cluaire, because harmonious and pleasing to the ear, is where the two *last* words of the Quartan make a concord. The improper, is when the concord is not made by the two last words. But here observe, that an *laḡmbépla*, *i. e. an Article, Adverb, Preposition, or Conjunction* coming between any two words, neither makes nor hinders a concord; as Ca lín mīg do ḡab go ḡuinn; here go neither forms a concord with ḡab or ḡuinn, nor does it hinder one. But if an *laḡmbépla*, be compounded with a Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, or Verb, it makes a concord; as,

'O'ḡ de ḡéir aḡ neit' do ḡní,
(ḡórode iḡ integairc áirḡḡí,)
ṽḡ leḡ no aḡleḡ aḡ ḡuinn,
Béḡ ní hanbér a n-abruim.

M'Daire.

Here the Prepositions in, aḡ, aḡ, in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th lines do not hinder a concord. Again in ṽḡḡair lem a ḡlaic Eirne.—This shall be treated of more fully in its proper place. The improper concord is called uaim rúla, or uaim ḡnúire, because the poets considered it pleasing to the eye only, being

P

destitute,

destitute, in a great degree, of the harmony which the proper concord imparts.

P, aspirated, makes concord with *p*. When *p* is aspirated, it does not make a concord, but the concord is kept with the succeeding letter; as *Ḃip ḡpáō*, *ap uamān*, *ap ḡuat*. T. M'Dàire. Here *ua* in *uamān*, makes concord with *ua* in *ḡuat*; *p* not being pronounced at all. Aspirated *g*, before *n*, concords with *n*; as 'O' *p de ḡeip añ neit' do ḡnī*.

S, followed by a Vowel or Consonant, does not concord with another *p*, unless it be followed by a Vowel, or by the *same* Consonant. So *pb*, *pc*, *pl*, *pm*, &c. agree only with *pb*, *pc*, *pl*, *pm*, &c. So *tp* agrees only with *tp*.

M'Dàire, though indubitably a poet of the first authority, seems to have availed himself of a very unusual and unwarrantable license in making *p* concord with *t*, by prefixing *t*; as in this line from his Advice to a Prince:

Ní mofab ḡo tṭí ap mó tṭál.

Aspiration, Eclipsis, or the intervention of any adventitious letter, does not impede a concord.

4. *Correspondence*, has some resemblance to Rhyme. In order to understand it, we must attend to the poetic arrangement of the Consonants:

1st, S,

1st, S, stiled by the poets, the queen of Consonants.

2nd, Three *soft* Consonants; c, p, t.

3rd, Three *hard*; b, d, g.

4th, Three *rough*; ç, ð, f.

5th, Five *strong* or *stiff*; nn, ll, pp, m, ng.

6th, Seven *light*; ð, ò, ð, ñ, l, n, p.

Correspondence is of two kinds, *perfect* and *imperfect*; glán acar bpipte.

Perfect Correspondence or *Rhyme*, requires an agreement in quantity of Vowels, and Consonants of the same class; as

Comall bpeipte bpiatap mall,
 Turnam dímpač, díò'n anpánn,
 Smáçt aip caibdenaib, cor ríò,
 Ip bláò o'aipgenaið áipðííğ.

Here mall and anpánn correspond, both ending with a Consonant of the fifth class; they also correspond in Vowels. So ríò and áipðííğ also correspond in Vowels and Consonants.

Imperfect Correspondence, is the agreement of words, in *Vowels only*, without regard to Consonants; this kind of correspondence allows that one word may end in a Vowel, and the other in a Consonant.

Termination, or pinn, requires that the last word, in the second and fourth hemistichs, do

exceed that of the first and third by one syllable : thus, if the first hemistich end in a word of *one* syllable, the second must end in a word of *two*; the first is called *μῖνον*, or *the minor termination*; the second, *ἀπομῖνον*, or *major termination*. So, if the minor termination be of *two* syllables, the major must be of *three*.—This additional syllable, in the *ἀπομῖνον*, does not affect the *correspondence*.

Fuáμ Níall μῖνον, πέταρ ἡν, (1) Syll.

Céo ἡν ἄ n-uṁlaét o' 'Eμῖνον, (2)

Eμe ἄμ τί ἄν ἡμῖνον ἡμ ἡν, (1)

Do éorain í ἡν ἡν-ét. (2)

Seét ccaét ἡν élar mBanba, (2)

Do buain o' ἡμῖνον allṁaróa, (3)

ἡμ ἡν τæb do ṁuíg ἡν, (2)

Do éur ἄν τ-ἡν oμῖνίge. (3)

M'Con O'Clery.

All Enclitics, as *ra*, *re*, *ro*, *riñ*, *roiñ*, *ran*, *ri*, *reo*, *ne*, *ráμ*, *gle*, *po*, *an*, *úr*; to which add *æn*, *uife*, *mór*, *óg*, *deḡ*, *reiñ*, *ríμ*, *ρίμ*, and all Adjectives that can be placed before their Nouns, are allowed, by the poets, to form a *major termination*.

Union, or *Alliteration*, is the same with *correspondence*, excepting that the same Vowels are not required in each place; and in *Poly-syllables* it is only necessary that either be *broad*, or both *small*: Ex.

Inṁuin

Inm̃uin r̃nuāō blait̃gel a b̃pat,
 'S a r̃luāg̃ na ngait̃bẽpt̃ g̃lec,
 Séir̃ ñem̃ōuīōe cāine a c̃pot,
 'S r̃aíōe a r̃toc mbenñbūíōe mb̃pec.

E. O'Hussey.

Here r̃luāg̃ and ngait̃bẽpt̃ in the second Quartan, agree with r̃nuāō and blait̃gel in the first; and r̃aíōe, r̃toc, and mbenñbūíōe in the fourth, agree with cāine, c̃pot, and ñem̃ōuīōe in the third.

N. B. The *initial* word, (called uplann) in the *first* Quartan of a distich, may indifferently agree with the initial of the *second*, or not.

Chief, or Head, is a Monosyllable which concludes the second and fourth Quartans, in that kind of verse, called Séona; as lẽp̃g̃ and cel̃g̃ in the following Example:

Dá eigne na n-inñbẽr̃ r̃aí̃p̃r̃ing̃,
 Ná̃c̃ r̃fuā̃p̃̃ iul̃ ãp̃̃ l̃inñt̃ib̃ lẽp̃g̃,
 Dá g̃éig̃ r̃ailme i n-am a t̃top̃aig̃,
 Dá c̃p̃anñ d̃aí̃p̃g̃e ãp̃̃ c̃om̃ãp̃̃ cel̃g̃.

Lochlin òg O'Daly.

An *Umur* is much the same with the *imperfect correspondence*, but that it requires an equal number of syllables in the words which correspond; as,

Wár wænnaet welbtaþ þan waii,
 Wár welb no læcwaet no lúg,
 Do nóþ Ʒac meic þoimþ þíƷ,
 Reic a Ʒnīm ní woiþƷ wun.

Some make an amur between a and e ; but this is improper and incorrect.

Oι, in a short syllable, will make an αμυρ with αι; as in τποιρ and πλαιρ.

An *Iapmbépla*, commonly translated an *Adverb*, under which name are included, Articles, Prepositions, and Conjunctions, is said, by O'Molloy and others, never to be concerned in a *comáptac̃*, *uajm*, *uait̃ne* or *μιν*; but it must be understood, that all compound Adverbs, as *ḡo majt̃*, *ḡo cjujn*, and the like; all Expletives, as *umoppo*, *τρά*, *don*, *ioip*, *am̃*, *čena*, &c. all *proper* Prepositions compounded with pronouns; as *oim*, *lem*, &c. all *improper* Prepositions; as *a p̃iãonuipe*, *do čum*, *ap̃ jon*, &c. and all inseparable Prepositions; as *neṃ*, *do*, *mi*, *at̃*, &c. *may* be concerned in the above cases; as

Λέπ πλάιτ-νε τρά 50 πταίτερ.

Блажѣ а҃н рї ѿ ꙗ́ѿа *ribh.*

Cơ các gô lér tại a lér.

Da bez *chena* a *treire* a *tám*,

Ur meire ar dāñ eia aḡ Ueð.

O renḡōuḡa sunnana,

Uppa añ şa veğbulğa vö.

Do

Do bí caḃair ḃóib a nḃáin,
Amhuil mur do íóir Ulltáin.

Another thing necessary in *correspondence*, is, that the same word shall not be used twice in the same hemistich in the same meaning. But the poets admit of different cases of Nouns, and different tenses of Verbs occurring twice ; as,

Coñall bḃeirtre, bḃiaṭar mall.

Rígin, and rígin a leṛ, may make a correspondence ; so ar léir, and go léir ; ḡile, *whiter*, and ḡile, *whiteness*, and the like ; éigin, Dat. of éigen, *necessity*, and éigin, *some* ; cóir, and ir cóir ; mac Doíñnail, mac Ceḃḃail, and the like ; olc, and ir olc ; áit, and ir áit ; mair, and ir mair ; cḃíic, *end*, and cḃíic, *a territory* ; iad, and ní hiaḃ ; æn, *one*, and æn, *the ace* ; dá, *two*, and dá, *the deux* ; cúig, *five*, and cúig, *the cinq* ; lám, and lám mḃir ; tæb, and tæb mḃir ; and a variety of others are permitted by the poets to occur in the same hemistich, without prejudice to correspondence.

CHAP. II.

OF DǺÑ DÍREĈ.

THE chief kinds of dǺñ díreċ, *now* in use, are five: Déibíðe, Séona, Rannaígeċt mór, Rannaígeċt beċ, and Caŕbairn. The ancient poets had a vast number of other kinds, too numerous to mention in the *present* work. To each of these, correspondence and concord are indispensably necessary.

§ 1.

Of the verse called Dējbíðe.

In Déibíðe are required 6 things, *viz.* 1st, four Quartans. 2nd, seven syllables in each Quartan. 3rd, Correspondence. 4th, Concord, both of which must be *perfect* in the last Distich. 5th, Union, which also must be perfect in the last Distich. 6th, Termination; Ex.

Samlain tŕiarn oile o Eñain,
Le tŕí macaib Œuipedaig,
Slata ġarġa ġo nġleic mŕ,
Œeic data áŕda Uirniġ.

Naíŕi

Naíri mac Uirniġ ná n-eċ,
 Uir enġnaġ ġr air oineċ,
 Sa cúl dhuimċleċtaċ dualaċ,
 Wuir Wuirċerptaċ marċfluaġaċ.
 Fer mar ġnac Uirneċ oiġe,
 Ueð méirġel mac Eoaine,
 Croíðe ġr daingġie 'ná dún claċ,
 Winnle air lút ġr air lāmāċ.
 'Uirðān aġn mac óġ oiġe,
 Uir uairġe ġr air aġġmaġre,
 Roġc neġðépaċ ġlar mar ġloin,
 In caġ ġelmépaċ Doġpaġġ.

D. M. O'Daly.

§ 2

Of SÉONA.

Séona requires eight syllables in the first and third Quartans ; and that the first and third Quartans do end in a word of *two* syllables, and the second and fourth in a word of *one* syllable ; termination, therefore, is not regarded in this kind of verse, but every second and fourth Quartan *must* form a *perfect* correspondence, and every first and third may either make a perfect or imperfect one : Ex.

Buime ná ġilēð ġuil Ruarċaċ,
 Tar ġréġġ Chunn do ċonnaġġ ġlad,
 Ueime ġiaġġ anġrom orġra,
 D'alġrom claġr aġ urġra lad.

Fine

Fine Ruapcað mígmað Chonnaét

Æ cclu uatad aip feð ʒač fuinn,

Ní hingña ʒell aca uaiðe,

Slata ip fepp do čuaine Chuinn.

Citpuaiðe Ua hEogura.

The Séona móm differs from the common only in this, that the distich always ends in a word of three syllables ; as

D'fip čogaið comailter rítčájn,

Sen focaí náč ʒápuíʒter ;

Ní ʒaʒann ríð ačt fepp foʒla,

Feð Banba na mbánfoitpeð.

T. D. O'Higgin.

In Séona meðónač, the first and third Quartans end in words of *three* syllables ; the second and fourth in words of *two* : Ex.

Fepp rilleð na ʒalm nemðaiðe,

Do ničl aip leptaib linne,

Waiʒ do ʒeib aň ʒloip n-éttaʒbað,

Oide aip bpeʒ-ʒalmaib bjinne.

§ 3.

Rannaioečt.

Rannaioečt móm requires seven syllables in each Quartan, and every line to end with a monosyllable. And it is also necessary, that the first and second Quartans should correspond with

with the third and fourth ; between the second and fourth, the correspondence must be perfect : Ex.

Lia rcoḡ aḡ monḡaḡḡuiḡ ḡóir,
Lia cḡoḡ aḡ ollaḡḡaḡḡ uaiḡ,
Lia a cḡoin ní ceḡlte aḡr aḡ ḡéin,
Teḡrce a nḡéḡll-ḡin ir a ḡluaiḡ.

O. M'Craith.

Rannaḡḡeḡt ḡeḡ differs from this, only that the Quartans always end in words of *two* syllables : Ex

Do ḡin ḡaḡ linn aḡr tḡaḡaḡ,
ḡaḡ do ḡiḡ ḡinn aḡ ḡæḡḡeḡ,
Níḡ ḡia bó ir laḡt ḡa linaḡ,
So lo aḡ ḡiḡaḡ ḡḡt ænḡeḡ.

ḡilla Bḡiḡḡe Ua hḡoḡḡa.

§ 4.

Caḡḡaḡḡn.

The Caḡḡaḡḡn requires that each Quartan terminate in a word of *three* syllables : Ex.

Seḡc oḡḡa níḡ ḡ' ḡnobḡa,
Tolḡa na cclet ccóḡḡeḡḡa,
Ní tóir aḡt tonn ḡoḡaḡḡa,
Re ḡoill ḡa ḡonn oḡḡeḡḡa.

M. O. Geràin.

There is a vulgar kind of Caḡḡaḡḡn, called cennḡḡom, *i. e. heavy head*, from the greatness

ness of its head ; every Quartan ending with a word of *four* syllables : Ex.

Ṣḁac rúo aip ríct fínn-Ṣḁhannanám,
 Ṣḁ rúo añ ríct rēngmāpfallám,
 Ṣ épla oluic ḁromḡlanḡfullám,
 Cuió le nḁerñā ḁēḡmannanám.

There is another species of Dáñ dípeč, called Rinnápo; of which there are four kinds, viz. peio ḡinnápo, ḡinnápo ḁáñápo, ḡinnápo tḡínápo, and ḡinnápo ceitḡenápo. Some consist of five syllables; as

Ḑañ aiorce ḁ' Ṣeō,
 Fairce añ fēr.

Others of *six*; in which measure Aengus wrote his Festilogy : Ex.

Re ríl ḁalač ḁáíneō,
 Ṣaíveō in pí ḡemam,
 Luro ḡo ḡečt n-ápo n-apail,
 Cḡírt hi calajn 'Ḑnair.

This, as well as a multitude of other kinds of verse, not having been used by any poet within the last three or four centuries, I shall not notice any further in the *present* work.

§ 5.

There are three other kinds of verse, all in imitation of the Dáñ dípeč, called ógláčar, bḡuilingčecč, and ḁḡoiḡneč.

Ogláčar

Oglácar is made in imitation of all the kinds of Regular Poetry above mentioned, especially of the Déibíde and Sétna. When in imitation of the former, it has *seven* syllables in each Quartan ; and *eight* in the first and third, when in imitation of the latter. It is neither confined to *correspondence, concord, or union* ; nor to true *termination* ; for the major may exceed the minor by *two* syllables ; as,

Borb a tpečan air sac tráig, (1)

Niall mac Echa muigmeóain. (3)

Oglácar, in imitation of Déibíde :

Saí dún bennaé grianacé grian,

Do bí aí triat-fer cumuinn,

Mac Capáin éctgonaé oll,

Tpénróra na ceat d'altróm.

—in imitation of Rannaígect mór :

'Egcóir do amarcas maí,

Aí folc fíar go maí aí óir,

No aí málá comcæl pe rcríb,

Ingíad díb mar a táim beo.

No aí déo rnectaiqe tirm tiuq,

No puítne aí puirc ir goim clób,

No a mama gerir ir cruinne méo,

A dhuipe creó fár deircar fóir !

The Bruilingtect is composed after the same manner as the 'Oglácar, but requires some kind of correspondence, at least an *improper* one, and also a kind of *concord* and *union*.

union. Each Quartan must contain seven syllables, and, in general, it is composed in imitation of *Cārbaipn*,—thus :

Ḃac cæluig ag cleaigeēt,
Fa bûn æltúip t'ercapao.

The *Ḃpoigneč*, or *thorny*, so called from the difficulty of its composition, admits of from *nine* to *thirteen* syllables in a Quartan. Every Quartan must terminate in a word of *three* syllables. Every final word must make an *union* with another in the beginning or middle of the next Quartan of the same distich, and requires a correspondence in the close : Ex.

Ḃac flata Fáil tper añ felloigib,
Ḃpennoibig a ccata do tpaig a ttpomfaluib;
Suigear añ aipobig ór boinn mbinnelaig,
Cjñemāiñ a fpaipbíg do cōir fá na collabāib.
E. O'Hussey.

There are other kinds of verse called *abpán* or *búpuín*, and *caíneó*; these not being much esteemed by good poets, and being chiefly used by illiterate people, shall be omitted for the present.

The *Licenses*, in Gaelic Poetry, are not many; the principal, are these following :

An *Elision* or *Synalæpha* is the cutting off the ending vowel, when the next word begins with a vowel; and pronouncing the two syllables in one; as *móip a tá aip tegar* *Flata*; here *a*, in *aip*, is not pronounced; being, as it were,
cut

cut off. When both the Vowels are long, there can be no Elision; as *a táim fá iapgnó ó 'n éct*. An Elision even takes place before a Consonant; as,

*Crit for m'óeo,
 Abbal éct,
 'Ect dom juaect.*

Lib. Lecan.

The broad Vowels are indifferently used; as *fárajó, fárojó, fárujó*; not, however, indiscriminately in every situation; but only in terminations, which are not radical, but added to the root; for we could not write *fórajó or fúrajó*, for *fárajó*, by any license. In a few monosyllables, *a* and *o* are commutable; as *cáir, cóir*; *máir, móir*; *cor, car*; *clóc, clac*; *bor, bar*, &c. So *o* and *u*; as *oul or vol, cup or cor, gul or gol*. *Deire, meiric, meic, reir, may* be written for *miré, mairic, mic, rir*; so *neiré or niré, ceiré or cire, leic or lic*, &c. In the middle or end of words, *ó* and *g* are often commutable.

The poets take great liberties with the compound pronouns; for *agad*, they write *agat*; for *arad*, *-arat*; for *cuige*, *-cuga*; for *duit*, they use *duio, doit, doio, daio, dait, dejt*; for *dúinn*, *-dúinn, dún*; for *dóib*, *-daib*; for *fuite*, *-fuite, foite*; for *fúinn*, *-fúinn, fáinn, fóinn*; for *let*, *-lat*; for *leir*, *-lair*; for *linn*, *-leinn*.

So, oβam, *on me*; oβat, *thee*; uβte, *her*; oipn, *us*; oipβ, *ye*; oipβta, *them*. Rium, *with me*; riut, riunn, riub. For τρίm, *through me*, &c. they use τροm̃am, τροm̃av, τροim̃e, τροimpe, &c. or τρεm̃am, τρεm̃av, τρειm̃e, τρειmpe, &c. For uaim, *from me*, &c.—uam, uav, uaṽe, uann, uaṽaib, uaṽa. For umam, *on me*, &c.—imam, imav, ime, impe, imainn, &c. For innam, *in me*, &c.—annam, annav, annainn, annaib, annata.

The ancients wrote ϣρίm, ϣρίt, ϣριγ, ϣρια, &c. for ϣίm, ϣίτ, ϣιγ, &c.

Robvav and πορταv, are written for ϣaṽav or πο βávav, *they were*; aṽ na βávaṽe, for aṽ na m̃ávaṽe, *on the morrow*; aṽáin, for aṽm̃áin, *alone*.

In aṽuav, a ϣίγ, aṽoiβ, a níγ, aṽov, aṽoiγ, aṽm̃áin, aṽæen, aṽoiβ̃e, and the like: the poets affirm that there may be a concord formed either with the initial Vowel or with the succeeding Consonant.

In prose, as well as in poetry, we find m̃ávav, aṽvav, written for m̃áṽ taṽav, *than are*; aṽṽ aṽ taṽav, *for they are*.

Having now completed this intricate subject, I shall conclude the Prosody with the following compliment

compliment to a Persian poet; which every Gael will look upon as justly merited by the poetry of his own country.

غزل گفتي و در سفتي بيا و
خوش خوان حافظ
که بر نظم تو افشاند فلک عقد
ثريارا

O Hafiz ! when thou composest verses, thou seemest to make a string of pearls : come, sing them sweetly : for heaven seems to have shed on thy poetry the clearness and beauty of the Pleiads.

GAELIC GRAMMAR.

PART V.

OF CONTRACTIONS AND OGHAM.

CHAP. 1.

Of Contractions.

THE Irish, like all other nations, before the invention of printing, contracted their writing as much as possible to save labour and vellum: the modern MSS abound with a vast number of silly contractions, invented by schoolboys; these, I have not thought necessary to explain, being as useless as they are numerous; in the MSS of a few centuries ago, the same contractions occur, as are to be met with in Saxon and Latin MSS of the same age. The Plate, I trust, will be found more systematic and to contain more contractions than were ever given in any grammar before.

When

When any of the Vowels is set over a Consonant, it carries the force of μ and its own, either before or after, but almost always before; as,

α e i o u
 τ , τ , τ , τ , τ .

i. e.

$\tau\mu\alpha$, $\tau\mu e$, $\tau\mu i$, $\tau\mu o$, $\tau\mu u$.

or

$\tau\alpha\mu$, $\tau e\mu$, $\tau i\mu$, $\tau o\mu$, $\tau u\mu$.

When this mark, α , is set over a Consonant, it carries the force of $\mu\alpha$; as

ξ , *i. e.* $\xi\mu\alpha$; τ , *i. e.* $\tau\mu\alpha$; ρ , *i. e.* $\rho\mu\alpha$.

This mark has been generally supposed to be the letter n ; but any man versed in old MSS will immediately perceive it to be only another mode of writing the letter α .

This mark, ς , over a Consonant, has the force of $e\mu$; and two of them stand for $e\mu\mu$, as

ρ , *i. e.* $\rho e\mu$; ρ , *i. e.* $\rho e\mu\mu$.

A small stroke or dash over a Vowel has the force of n , two of them stand for nn , as, $\bar{i}$, $\bar{o}$; a dash over n , makes it nn ; as $\bar{n}$.

The above rules being general, but few examples of them are inserted in the plate.

Explanation

Explanation of the Plate.

The numerals refer to the number of the contractions under each letter.

2l

- 1, i. e. an.
- 2, ann.
- 3, apa.
- 4, ac.
- 5, ar.
- 6, *Avicenna*.

B

- 1, i. e. ben, beip, bail.
- 2, baö, buö, ban.
- 3, buide.
- 4, beip, baiip.
- 5, bar.
- 6, mb.
- 7, bre.
- 8, ber.
- 9, bal.
- 10, ball.
- 11, br.
- 12, br.

C

- 1, céö.
- 2, céona.
- 3, conn, cenn.

- 4, ciö dia tá.
- 5, ceip.
- 6, *cecinit, i. e. he sung or composed (the poem.)*
- 7, céile, Cúculann.
- 8, coip, ceip.
- 9, cum.

D

- 1, i. e. don, dar.
- 2, donn.
- 3, dub.
- 4, dubaip.
- 5, de gac níö.
- 6, der.
- 7, do.
- 8, don.
- 9, dul.
- 10, *dixit, i. e. he said.*

e

- 1, eise.
- 2, 'Eipe.
- 3, e, ea.

f

- 1, for, féin.
- 2, fonn, finn.
- 3, fer.
- 4, fuil.
- 5, fupactaí-ger.
- 6, fuat.
- 7, fav.
- 8, feö.

g

- 1, gur.
- 2, gan, gac.
- 3, gac.
- 4, gad.
- 5, gab.
- 6, eipe; ghe.
- 7, galap.
- 8, gar.

h

- 1, ég.
- 2, eglá.
- 3, huai.
- 4, chuaid.
- 5, agaid.

j

- 1, ion.
- 2, ip.

- 2, ip.
 3, ingín, in.
 4, ní hannram
 ro, i. e. it is
 not difficult,
 (to answer
 your ques-
 tion.)
 5, eile.
 6, ia.
 7, ip.
 8, mic.
 9, imorro.
 10, ipip.

L

- 1, no.
 2, noč ;—this
 sometimes
 stands for
 réinečar, in
 the Brehon
 Laws.
 3, lečar.
 4, luačtar.
 5, olečar.
 6, léiger.
 7, clann.
 8, alač.
 9, bliagair.
 10, clorčem.
 11, glan.
 12, glenn.
 13, gliarč.
 14, glán.
 15, gluač.
 16, glaitč.

M

- 1, map, mac.
 2, imorro.
 3, amail, amen
 4, oman.
 5, mac.
 6, mač.
 7, maille.
 8, maic.

N

- 1, nn.
 3, nač, noč,
 naič.
 3, nem, nim.
 4, nept.
 5, na.
 6, 'Eipenn.
 7, neite.

O

- 1, onn.

P

- 1, per, ppo.
 2, penn.
 3, Hippocrates.

R

- 1, rač, ran.
 2, rann.
 3, raib, raice.
 4, rr.
 5, rr, ip.
 6, ruc.

S

- 1, ačt.
 2, rip.
 3, raice, ruarč
 4, rcél, rerc.
 5, reč.
 6, rin.
 7, sunt, i. e.
 they are.

T

- 1, tar, tan.
 2, tar, ter.
 3, tra, tar.
 4, táio.
 5, tt.
 6, cept.
 7, tuc, tuč.
 8, Tačč.
 9, item.
 10, Tuata De-
 danan.
 11, toil, tal.

U

- 1, umorro.

Miscellaneous.

- 1, m.
 2, m.
 3, n, but more
 commonly
 for ur.
 4, di.
 5, díb.
 6, de.

6, de.	21, édač.	36, ui.
7, da.	22, <i>et cætera</i> .	37, aíðe:
8, <i>est</i> , is.	23, acaɾ apoífe	38, Cɾírɾ.
9, ɱ.	24, cenn.	39, different
10, daɱa.	25, éɔɾɱom.	modes of
11, u.	26, aɱ.	writing &c.
12, ui.	27, aɱɱ.	40, do. of N.
13, uɱɱ.	28, aɱɱ.	41, do. of JN.
14, umoɱɱo.	29, cu.	42, <i>four kinds</i>
15, e.	30, cum.	of a.
16, ea.	31, Cuèulann.	43, coɱ ɾa co-
17, ei,	32, Cuconnacht	ɾán.—See
18, acaɾ, <i>et</i> , éɔ.	33, cá, calain.	further in
19, acaɾ, éɔ.	34, cača.	this page.
20, eɔ.	35, con.	44, ɾɾ, z.

IN old MSS, when a stanza or sentence ends in the middle of a line; the next stanza or sentence begins the next line, and is brought up to fill the vacant space of the line above, distinguishing the former period by these, or some such marks, ∞, ∞, ∞, ∞, which are called cenn ɾa eite, or coɱ ɾa coɾán; this is exactly like our *bracket* or the *boustrophedon* of the Greeks: Ex.

ɾɾɾ do 'n ɱíɾ ɱáɔ ɾo
ɱɱaɔain, ∞ ɱɱaɾail.
ɾa é do ɾní nem-

Which must be read thus:

ɾɾɾ do 'n ɱíɾ ɱáɔ ɾo ɱɱaɔain,
ɾa é do ɾní nemɱɱaɾail.

A	12. h	9. c	9. d 10. d̄	F	S	4. c h	3. t	c m d m t m	4. p 5. p 6. p	T			
	1. a		1. d			5. a h	4. f				5. d f	6. m	
	2. a		2. d̄				5. h				6. m t		
	3. a		3. d̄				6. h				7. m t		
	4. a		4. d̄				7. c f				8. m		
	5. a		5. d̄				8. a f				9. b f n		
6. a u						9. b f n							
B				J	N	1. a	11. d f	O	1. d̄	S			
	1. b		2. r			12. d f	2. d̄				1. f̄		
	2. b		3. i			13. d f					2. f		
	3. b c		4. n i			14. f					3. f̄		
	4. b c		5. n			15. f					4. f̄		
	5. b		6. l			16. f					5. f̄		
6. b		7. r											
7. b		8. i											
8. b		9. o											
9. b		10. i											
10. b													
11. b													
C				b	U	30	1. m̄ 2. i m̄ 3. a m̄ 4. d o m̄	R	1. p̄ 2. p̄ 3. i p̄	u			
	1. c		1. h								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. c n a		2. h l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. c̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. c d r										4. d o m̄		
	5. c t												
6. c c t													
7. c c													
8. c c													
D				e	31	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. d		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. d̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. d̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. d̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. d̄ d̄												
6. d̄ d̄													
7. d̄													
8. d̄													
E				cc.	32	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. e		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. ē		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. ē		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. ē t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. ē d̄												
6. ē d̄													
7. ē													
8. ē													
F				cc.	33	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. f		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. f̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. f̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. f̄ d̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. f̄ d̄												
6. f̄													
7. f̄													
8. f̄													
G				cc.	34	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. g		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. ḡ		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. ḡ		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. ḡ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. ḡ d̄												
6. ḡ d̄													
7. ḡ													
8. ḡ													
H				cc.	35	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. h		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. h̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. h̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. h̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. h̄ d̄												
6. h̄ d̄													
7. h̄													
8. h̄													
I				cc.	36	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. i		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. ī		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. ī		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. ī t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. ī d̄												
6. ī d̄													
7. ī													
8. ī													
J				cc.	37	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. j		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. j̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. j̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. j̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. j̄ d̄												
6. j̄ d̄													
7. j̄													
8. j̄													
K				cc.	38	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. k		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. k̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. k̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. k̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. k̄ d̄												
6. k̄ d̄													
7. k̄													
8. k̄													
L				cc.	39	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. l		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. l̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. l̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. l̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. l̄ d̄												
6. l̄ d̄													
7. l̄													
8. l̄													
M				cc.	40	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. m		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. m̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. m̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. m̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. m̄ d̄												
6. m̄ d̄													
7. m̄													
8. m̄													
N				cc.	41	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. n		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. n̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. n̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. n̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. n̄ d̄												
6. n̄ d̄													
7. n̄													
8. n̄													
O				cc.	42	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. o		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. ō		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. ō		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. ō t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. ō d̄												
6. ō d̄													
7. ō													
8. ō													
P				cc.	43	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. p		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. p̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. p̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. p̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. p̄ d̄												
6. p̄ d̄													
7. p̄													
8. p̄													
Q				cc.	44	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. q		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. q̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. q̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. q̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. q̄ d̄												
6. q̄ d̄													
7. q̄													
8. q̄													
R				cc.	45	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. r		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. r̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. r̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. r̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. r̄ d̄												
6. r̄ d̄													
7. r̄													
8. r̄													
S				cc.	46	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. s		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. s̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. s̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. s̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. s̄ d̄												
6. s̄ d̄													
7. s̄													
8. s̄													
T				cc.	47	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. t		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. t̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. t̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. t̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. t̄ d̄												
6. t̄ d̄													
7. t̄													
8. t̄													
U				cc.	48	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. u		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. ū		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. ū		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. ū t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. ū d̄												
6. ū d̄													
7. ū													
8. ū													
V				cc.	49	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			
	1. v		1. h̄								1. m̄	1. p̄	1. u
	2. v̄		2. h̄ l a								2. i m̄	2. p̄	2. u
	3. v̄		3. h̄								3. a m̄	3. p̄	3. u
	4. v̄ t̄										4. d o m̄		
	5. v̄ d̄												
6. v̄ d̄													
7. v̄													
8. v̄													
W				cc.	50	44 f	x p t	4. c	4. p̄	4. u			

Date		Description		Amount	
1870	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1871	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1872	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1873	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1874	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1875	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	

CHAP. II.

Of Ogham.

The *Ogham* is an occult manner of writing, chiefly confined to monumental inscriptions; but is said to have been also employed by the ancients in sacred rites. There are several kinds of Oghams in the book of Ballymote; the most common of them is explained in the plate; for a further explanation, the reader is referred to the various works of the learned and indefatigable General Vallancey. The following old poem may also illustrate it:

Beit 'n-a haenar dom lejt deis,
 Alcas Luir djas zan ekleis,
 Fern trjur, Sail cetnar is ed,
 Alcas Nuin ina cújger.
 Uat 'n-a haenar dom lejt clj,
 Alcas Duir djas zan nejmij.
 Tinne trjur; cetnar do Choll,
 Ceipt 'n-a cújger nj celom.
 Wuin flartarna mór an mot,
 Djas do'n dhort, trjur do'n Ngiatol.
 Strair 'n-a cetnar zan dojlge,
 Ruir 'n-a cújger comsojgte.
 Wilm 'n-a haenar tarfna a nuas,
 Alcas Onn djas zo ndegcnuas.
 Ur trjur; eoa cetnar cajn.

15 15a cūſeſ ɔ'χheſajm.
 Eɔa 'n-a cɔŋɔſ ɟm an cɔɔaɟb,
 Oɟɔ 'n-a buajle buɟɟ blaʦʦaɟm.
 Uɟlenn 'n-a lúɟɔ ɔɔɔ lájɟm ɔéɟɟ,
 N a ɔéʦ ɔɔ mɛnma ʦaɟéɟɟ.
 Cɛɟɟɛ ɟlɛɟɟa a n-ɟɟm áɟɔ;
 ɔa lɛʦ ɔéɟɟ bɛnaɟ ɟaʦ Bájɟɔ.
 ɔ hɛʦʦ ɔmancoll 'm a lɛ,
 ɔɔ lɛʦ ʦaɛb na cɔɔaɟbɛ. b..é..ɟ..ʦ.

N. B. The Diphthongs and Triphthongs beginning with e; as ei, eo, eoj, called Eɔa, are *all* distinguished by a cross.(x) That beginning with o, called 'Oɟɔ, is marked by a circle. Those beginning with u, called Uɟlenn, are all imported by a curve (S) below the line. Two strokes drawn below the line, with two others passing through them, import *any* Diphthong or Triphthong beginning with i, called ɟɟín. Four strokes above the line, with four others drawn horizontally through them, import any Diphthong beginning with a, called ɔmancoll. A curve drawn both above and below the line, (S) or four strokes drawn obliquely from right to left through the line, imports ɟɟ or z, called Stɟaɟɟ. These two letters, ɟɟ, are often represented by a figure extremely like the Hebrew ʾ, ts. see the *miscellaneous* part of the plate, No. 44. Cu, or q, called cɛɟɟ or cɛɟɟɟ, is imported by five perpendicular strokes above the line. Some represent p, by a line drawn parallel to the cɟæb or *stem* line; thus, —.

A VOCABULARY,

CONTAINING

ALL the most common Nouns of the Gaelic Language, except those in ín, óg, áct, án, aipe, áibe, &c. mentioned in page 200, shewing their Gender and Declension.

m. Stands for masculine ; *f.* feminine ; *m. f.* masculine more commonly than feminine ; *f. m.* feminine rather than masculine.

The figures point out the respective Declensions, and this mark (†) shews that there is some irregularity in the inflection of the Noun, and refers the learner to the exceptions to such Declension.

24

Ab, *m.* 2. † abbot.

Abac, *m.* 1. a dwarf.

Abain, *f.* 4. a river.

Abfan, *f.* 3. a wafer.

Acad, *m.* 1. a field.

Act, *m.* 2. condition, act.

Ad, *m.* 1. good luck.

Adapc, *f.* 3. a horn.

Adap, *m.* 1. cause, reason. [ing.

Adlacad, *m.* 2. bury-

Adnacal, *m.* 1. } bury-

Adnacat, *m.* 2. } al.

Adpao, *m.* 2. adoration.

Ae, *m.* 7. the liver.

Aepao, *m.* 2. lampooning.

Ael, *m.* 1. lime.

Aemad, *m.* 2. bending.

Aenac, *m.* 1. a fair.

Aep, *m.* 1. air, sky.

Aer, *f.* 3. age.

Agallam, *m.* 2. conversation

Ag, *m.* 2. an ox.

Aibell, *f.* 3. or *m.* 1. a spark of fire.

Aibeip, *f.* 4. the sea, boasting. [het.

Aibgitip, *f.* 4. alpha-

Aibid, *f.* 3. a habit; pl. aibida.

Aicid, *f.* 3. a disease, accident; pl. aicida.

Aippin, *m.* 1. the sacrifice of the mass.

Aigne, *f.* 7. the mind.

Ailger,

- ʔilʒer, *f.* 3. desire, longing.
 ʔill, *f.* 4. a cliff.
 ʔillir, *f.* 4. a canker.
 ʔilm, *f.* 4. an elm.
 ʔilt, *f.* 4. a knife, the ankle.
 ʔimʒer, *f.* 3. time.
 ʔinɔer, *f.* 3. † a young woman.
 ʔim, *m.* 4. † a name.
 ʔimír, *f.* 3. anise.
 ʔipɔ, *f.* 4. prosperity.
 ʔipɔe, *f.* 6. height.
 ʔipeč, *m.* 1. a noble.
 ʔipʒit, *m.* 1. silver.
 ʔipeñ, *m.* 2. number, enumeration. [lace.
 ʔipne, *m.* 6. sloe, bul-
 ʔipnéir, *f.* 4. cattle, furniture.
 ʔipling, *f.* 4. a dream.
 ʔipnéir, *f.* 4. narration.
 ʔipte, *f.* 6. a poem.
 ʔit, *f.* 4. a place.
 ʔitenn, *m.* 1. furze.
 ʔitñe, *f.* 6. † commandment, knowledge.
 ʔitpir, *f.* 4. recital.
 ʔitɔe, *f.* 7. } submis-
 ʔitɔñ, *f.* 4. } sion.
 ʔitpeč, *m.* 2. a dwelling.
 ʔiltur, *m.* 1. savageness.
 ʔlma, *f.* 6. a flock, herd.
 ʔlt, *f.* 3. nursing.
- ʔlt, *m.* 1. a joint, a hill.
 ʔltóir, *f.* 4. an altar.
 ʔm, *m.* 2. time.
 ʔmaɾc, *m.* 1. sight.
 ʔmɾa, *f.* 7. an elegy.
 ʔmɾur, *m.* 1. doubt.
 ʔmur, *m.* 2. attack.
 ʔnál, *f.* 3. the breath.
 ʔnam, *m.* 2. † the soul.
 ʔncoir, *m.* 6. an anchor.
 ʔngel, *m.* 1. an Angel.
 ʔníct, *m.* 2. cruelty, inhospitality.
 ʔnpó, *m.* 6. misery.
 ʔpa, *m.* 7. an ape.
 ʔp, *m.* 1. slaughter.
 ʔpa, *f.* 7. the loin.
 ʔpa, *m.* 7. a page, servant.
 ʔpáñ, *m.* 1. bread.
 ʔpaɾ, *m.* 1. room, apartment.
 ʔpɔa, *f.* 6. } corn.
 ʔpɔap, *m.* 1. }
 ʔpc, *f.* 3. a chest, ark, a lizard. [pig.
 ʔpc, *m.* 2. a young
 ʔpɔáñ, *m.* 1. pride, hillock. [pion.
 ʔpɔ, *m.* 1. a cham-
 ʔpm, *m.* 1. weapon, army.
 ʔpmáil, *f.* 5. armour.
 ʔpticul, *m.* 1. an article.
 ʔr, *f.* 2. a shoe.
 ʔral, *m.* 1. } an ass.
 ʔrain, *f.* 4. }
 ʔrcall,

- Urcall, *f.* 3. armpit.
 Urciāō, *m.* 2. } ascen-
 Urciām, *m.* 2. } sion.
 Uřña, *m.* 6. a rib.
 Uč, *m.* 1. a swelling.
 Uč, *m.* 2. a ford; *pl.*
 ačanna.
 Uta, *f.* 6. a hat.
 Učair, *m.* 5. † a father.
 Učar, *m.* 1. rejoicing.
 Učair, *f.* 4. reproach,
 abuse. [quest.
 Učcuinge, *f.* 6. a re-
 Učpáč, *m.* 1. a boat.

B.

- Bašun, *m.* 1. a bawn.
 Bac, *m.* 2. impedi-
 ment. [staff.
 Bačul, *f.* 3. a stick,
 Bāō, *m.* 1. a boat.
 Bāōb, *f.* 2. vulture, a
 scold.
 Bægal, *m.* 1. danger.
 Baic, *f.* 4. a crook.
 Baile, *m.* 6. † a town.
 Bailli, *m.* 6. a bailiff.
 Baine, *m.* 6. milk.
 Baire, *m.* 6. a game,
 hurling. [a cake.
 Bairgen, *f.* 3. or *m.* 1.
 Baír, *f.* 4. folly.
 Baiteř, *m.* 1. crown of
 the head. [limb.
 Ball, *m.* 1. spot, place,
 Balla, *m.* 6. a wall.
- Bañair, *f.* 4. * a wed-
 ding.
 Bapa, *m.* 6. a barrow.
 Bapañuil, *f.* 5. an opi-
 nion, a simile.
 Bápc, *f.* 3. a boat.
 Bápō, *m.* 1. a poet,
 bard.
 Bapōal, *m.* 1. a drake.
 Bapp, *m.* 1. head, top,
 summit.
 Bapún, *m.* 1. a baron.
 Bár, *m.* 1. death.
 Bar, *f.* 3. palm of the
 hand.
 Barcéō, *m.* 1. a basket.
 Bata, *m.* 6. a stick.
 Bé, *f.* 6. a woman.
 Beč, *f.* 3. a bee.
 Béic, *f.* 4. outcry. [cut.
 Béim, *f.* 4. † a blow,
 Beit, *f.* 4. birchtree.
 Bél, *m.* 1. † mouth.
 Belač, *m.* 1. a way,
 road. [wife.
 Ben, *f.* 2. † a woman,
 Benn, *f.* 3. † summit,
 mountain. [sing.
 Bennačt, *m.* 2. a bles-
 Bépla, *m.* 6. a lan-
 guage. [deed.
 Beřt, *f.* 3. action,
 Beřt, *m.* 1. a burden.
 Béř, *m.* 2. behaviour;
 tribute, *gen.* béřa.
 Bečā, *f.* 7. life.
 Biaō, *m.* 1. food, meat;
 gen. biō.

- Bíbla, *m.* 6. a bible.
 Bílaj, *m.* 2. water-
 cress; *gen.* bílaj or
 bílájá.
 Bíle, *m.* 6. an old tree.
 Binne, *f.* 6. } har-
 Binner, *m.* 2. } mony,
 melody.
 Bíp, *m.* 2. † a spit,
 sharp point. [well.
 Bíp, *m.* 1. water, a
 Bípec, *m.* 1. prosperi-
 ty, encrease.
 Blavaj, *m.* 1. flattery.
 Blaj, *m.* 1. taste.
 Blat, *m.* 2. blossom,
 flower.
 Bliağaiñ, *f.* 5. a year.
 Blíct, *m.* 2. † produce,
 fruit.
 Blonoc, *f.* 3. fat, suet.
 Bo, *f.* 7. † a cow.
 Bócna, *f.* 7. the sea ;
gen. bóčnaò. [churl.
 Bodač, *m.* 1. a rustic,
 Boğaj, *m.* 6. a bow.
 Bolğ, *m.* 1. † belly,
 bag. [the foot.
 Bonn, *m.* 1. † sole of
 Bopoc, *m.* 1. † a table.
 Bot, *m.* 2. a house.
 Bpacann, *f.* 3. a gaunt-
 let ; *gen.* bpaicne.
 Bpæñ, *m.* 1. a drop.
 Bpađán, *m.* 1. a Sal-
 mon.
 Bpağaiò, *f.* 4. } neck.
 Bpağaj, *f.* 7. }
 Bpağaj, *m.* 7. a cap-
 tive.
 Bpaic, *f.* 5. malt.
 Bpat, *m.* 1. a cloak.
 Bpat, *m.* 2. treache-
 ry, design. [dard.
 Bpatač, *f.* 1. a stan-
 Bpataj, *m.* 5. † a bro-
 ther.
 Bpec, *m.* 1. a trout.
 Bpec, *f.* 3. smallpox.
 Bpég, *f.* 3. a lie.
 Bpeij, *f.* 4. encrease.
 Bpeit, *f.* 3. judgment.
 Bpeiteñ, *m.* 2. † a
 Judge. [strength.
 Bpíg, *f.* 3. force,
 Bpipleč, *m.* 1. a derout,
 defeat.
 Bpo, *f.* 7. † a quern.
 Bpoc, *m.* 1. † a bad-
 ger.
 Bpóg, *f.* 3. a shoe.
 Bpollač, *m.* 1. bosom,
 preface.
 Bpóñ, *m.* 1. sorrow.
 Bporñaj, *m.* 6. a fag-
 got.
 Bpu, *f.* 7. † the womb ;
gen. bpuinne, or,
 bpuonn.
 Bpuac, *m.* 1. brink, bor-
 der ; *gen.* bpuaic.
 Bpučt, *m. f.* 2. a belch.
 Bpuígeñ, *f.* 3. a palace.
 Buađall,

Buaġall, <i>m.</i> 1. a musical horn.	Cáin, <i>f.</i> 5. † tribute, fine.
Buaċaill, <i>f. m.</i> 5. a boy, cowherd.	Cáingeñ, <i>f.</i> 3. a reason.
Buaio, <i>f.</i> 5. victory.	Caint, <i>f.</i> 4. speech.
Buaime, <i>f.</i> 6. perpetuity.	Cáipoe, <i>f.</i> 6. delay.
Buille, <i>f.</i> 6. madness.	Caipoe, <i>m.</i> 2. friendship.
Buille, <i>f.</i> 6. a blow.	Caipem, <i>m.</i> 2. † a shoemaker, embroiderer.
Buime, <i>f.</i> 6. a nurse.	Cáipneč, <i>m.</i> 1. a priest of the Sun.
Bun, <i>m.</i> 2. † root, foundation, bottom.	Cáipe, <i>f.</i> 6. cheese.
Bunaċar, <i>m.</i> 1. origin.	Cañamain, <i>f.</i> 5. pronouncement. [rule.

C.

Caġar, <i>f.</i> 5. help.	Cantie, <i>f.</i> 4. a canticle.
Cabioġl, <i>f.</i> 4. a chapter.	Capall, <i>m.</i> 1. † a horse or mare.
Cáblaċ, <i>m.</i> 1. a cable.	Capa, <i>f.</i> 7. a friend.
Cæp, <i>f.</i> 3. a berry.	Capbaċ, <i>m.</i> 1. a chariot, jaw, gum.
Cæp, <i>f.</i> 2. a firebrand; <i>pl.</i> cæpta.	Caŋear, <i>f.</i> 5. † prison. [of stones.
Cæpa, <i>f.</i> 7. † sheep.	Cápn, <i>m.</i> 1. a carn.
Caíce, <i>f.</i> 6. blindness.	Cappaic, <i>f.</i> 4. a rock.
Cáil, <i>f.</i> 4. quality, condition.	Caŋar, <i>m.</i> 1. a hammer.
Caile, <i>f.</i> 4. chalk.	Cat, <i>m.</i> 1. † a cat.
Caíle, <i>f.</i> 6. smallness.	Cat, <i>m.</i> 2. a battle.
Caílin. <i>m. f.</i> 1. a girl; <i>pl.</i> caílinio.	Catair, <i>f.</i> 5. † a city.
Caíir, <i>f.</i> 3. a chalice.	Catair, <i>f.</i> 5. † a chair.
Caíleč, <i>f.</i> 3. an old woman. [ness.	Catbápp, <i>m.</i> 1. a helmet. [umph.
Caime, <i>f.</i> 6. crooked.	Catċém, <i>f.</i> 4. † tri-
Camir, <i>f.</i> 4. a shirt, chemise.	Cé, <i>f.</i> 6. the earth.
	Cečt, <i>m.</i> 2. a lesson.
	Céčta,

- Cécta, *m.* 6. a plough. Cír, *f.* 3. a comb.
 Ceo, *m.* 1. permission. Cír, *m.* 2. rent; *gen.*
 Céopač, *m.* 2. a sense, círa.
 faculty, opinion. Ciúmaír, *f.* 4. a bor-
 Céolongač, *m.* 1. der.
 breakfast. Cláir, *f.* 5. † a furrow.
 Cerem, *m.* 2. † May. Clann, *f.* 3. † children,
 Céile, *m.* 1. a spouse. issue. [table.
 Ceilebpač, *m.* 1. a Clár, *m.* 1. a board,
 farewel. [degree. Cléir, *f.* 4. the clergy.
 Cém, *f.* 4. † a step, Cléipeč, *m.* 1. † a clerk,
 Céir, *f.* 4. wax. clergyman.
 Ceipín, *f.* 3. a poultice. Cler, *m.* 2. a trick.
 Céir, *f.* 5. † a pig. Cliač, *m.* 1. a basket.
 Ceirt, *f.* 4. a question. Cliaír, *f.* 3. an assem-
 Celg, *f.* 3. treachery, bly.
 deceit. Chiač, *f.* 3. a hurdle.
 Cell, *f.* 3. a church, Clō, *m.* 6. a peg, print.
 cell; *gen.* cille. Clōč, *f.* 3. † a stone.
 Cenn, *m.* 1. † the head. Clōg, *m.* 1. † a bell.
 Cennair, *m.* 2. authori- Cluaín, *f.* 5. † a lawn,
 ty. [stock. level plain.
 Cep, *m.* 1. a block. Cluar, *f.* 3. an ear.
 Cepc, *f.* 3. a hen; *gen.* Clúm, *m.* 2. a feather.
 cipce. Cňag, *f.* 3. *or. m.* 1. a
 Cepo, *f.* 3. a trade. knock.
 Cepc, *m.* 1. justice. Cňám, *m.* 1. a bone.
 Ceo, *m.* 7. † a fog. Cňap, *m.* 1. a knob.
 Ceol, *m.* 1. music. Cneič, *f.* 5. a wound.
 Cliač, *f.* 3. a lock of hair. Cňer, *m.* 1. † skin,
 Chali, *f.* 3. sense, rea- neck.
 son. Cňoc, *m.* 1. † a hill.
 Cíc, *f.* 3. a pap. Cňu, *f.* 7. † a nut.
 Cmie, *m.* 6. a tribe. Cňuar, *m.* 1. a collec-
 Cmiel, *m.* 1. a sort, tion. [gen. cňúma.
 kind. [chance. Cňúm, *f.* 2. a maggot;
 Cmiemaiñ, *f.* 5. fate, Cočai, *m.* 1. a cowl.
 Cočao,

- Cogad, *m.* 1. † war.
 Cogar, *m.* 1. a whisper, conspiracy.
 Coilec, *m.* 1. † a cock.
 Coille, *f.* 4. † a wood; *pl.* coillte.
 Cóip, *f.* 4. a copy.
 Coip, *f.* 5. † sin.
 Coirce, *m.* 6. oats.
 Coire, *m.* 6. a cauldron. [step.
 Coircéim, *f.* 4. † a pace,
 Cóirip, *f.* 5. † a feast.
 Coite, *m.* 6. a canoe, boat.
 Col, *m.* 2. an impediment; *gen.* coil, cuil, cola. [flesh.
 Colann, *f.* 2. † body,
 Colg, *m.* 1. † a sting, prickle.
 Coll, *m.* 1. hazle.
 Com. *m.* 1. † the waist.
 Comairce, *f.* 6. protection. [munition.
 Comaíne, *f.* 6. com-
 Comairle, *f.* 6. counsel, council.
 Comarra, *f.* 7. † a neighbour. [ing.
 Comdál, *f.* 5. a meet-
 Comla, *m.* 6. a flood-gate. [versation.
 Comluadar, *m.* 1. con-
 Comrac, *m.* 1. a combat. [logue.
 Comrád, *m.* 1. a dia-
 Compán, *m.* 1. a companion. [pass.
 Compár, *m.* 1. a com-
 Coñailbe, *f.* 6. friendship, love.
 Conair, *f.* 4. a way.
 Congbail, *f.* 5. a house, holding.
 Congñad, *m.* 2. † } help,
 Congñam, *m.* 2. } aid.
 Connao, *m.* 1. fire-wood [pute.
 Conspóid, *f.* 4. a dis-
 Consul, *m.* 1. a consul.
 Contabairt, *f.* 5. danger, doubt; *gen.* —arta, —airte.
 Copóg, *f.* 3. dockleaf.
 Copn, *m.* 1. a cup.
 Copóin, *f.* 6. a crown; *gen.* —ne, —nech.
 Copp, *m.* 1. † a body.
 Copr, *m.* 1. † a turn, twist.
 Cor, *f.* 3. the foot.
 Coroar, *m.* 1. expence, cost.
 Corñad, *m.* 2. † } defence
 Corñam, *m.* 2. }
 Crábad, *m.* 1. religion, piety.
 Cráin, *f.* 5. † a sow.
 Crann,

- Cpann, *m.* 1. † a tree. Cpæb, *f.* 3. a branch, tree. [ny.
 Cpaer, *m.* 1. glutton. Cpe, *f.* 6. a creed.
 Cpe, *f.* 7. † clay. Cpeēt, *m.* 2. a wound.
 Cpeidem, *m.* 1. belief. Cpeit, *f.* 5. † a ridge.
 Cpetúr, *m.* 2. a creature; *gen.*—úra.
 Cpiatar, *m.* 1. † a seive. [on.
 Cpic, *f.* 3. end, regi- Cpir, *m.* 2. † a girdle.
 Cpit, *m.* 2. † trembling. Cpo, *m.* 7. a hovel.
 Cpod, *m.* 1. a paw. Cpodc, *m.* 1. † saffron.
 Cpodc, *f.* 3. a cross. Cpod, *m.* 1. portion, dowry.
 Cpoicenn, *m.* 1. skin, hide. [heart.
 Cpoide, *m.* 6. † the Cpor, *f.* 3. a cross.
 Cpu, *f.* 7. blood. [ship. Cpuadail, *f.* 5. hard-
 Cpuar, *m.* 1. hard-ness. Cpuib, *f.* 3. a hoof.
 Cpumter, *m.* 1. a priest of Crom. Cpuinne, *f.* 6. the globe.
 Cputneēt, *f.* 2. wheat. Cput, *f.* 2. † form, shape.
 Cu, *f.* 7. † a greyhound. Cuaille, *m.* 6. a stake.
 Cuairt, *f.* 5. a visit. Cuan, *m.* 1. a harbour; *pl.* cuanta. [form.
 Cuēt, *m.* 2. a kind, Curo, *f.* 5. † a part, supper. [vince.
 Cúgeō, *f. m.* 1. a pro- Cuil, *f.* 5. † a fly; *gen.*—le, -leč.
 Cuilāñ, *m.* 1. a whelp. Cuilenn, *m.* 1. holly.
 Cuimne, *f.* 6. memory. Cumneóg, *f.* 3. a churn.
 Cuingir, *f.* 5. † a couple, a yoke, *gen.* cuingieč.
 Cuimñi, *m.* 1. a rabbit. Cuipm, *f.* 4. ale, a feast.
 Cúirt, *f.* 4. a court. Cúir, *f.* 4. a cause, matter.
 Cuirle, *f.* 7. a vein. Cúl, *m.* 1. the back.
 Cumur, *m.* 1. power. Cúmaō, *m.* 1. mourning. [maid.
 Cúmal, *f.* 3. a servant, Cúmač, *m.* 1. a cover.
 Cup, *m.* 2. putting, sowing, placing. Cupac, *m.* 1. a boat.
 Cupaō,

- Cupač, *m.* 1. a knight, hero.
 Cúřam, *m.* 1. care.
 Cupřač, *m.* 1. a bog, marsh.

D

- Dařač, *f.* 3. a vat; *pl.* dařča; *g. s.* dařče.
 Daěl, *m.* 1. a chaffer.
 Dáil, *f.* 5. a meeting, cause. [hold.
 Daingeň, *m.* 1. a strong
 Daingňe, *f.* 6. strength.
 Daip, *f.* 5. † an oak.
 Dálta, *m.* 6. a foster-child.
 Daň, *m.* 1. an ox.
 Dáň, *m.* 2. a poem, poetry, verse.
 Dať, *m.* 2. a colour.
 Deřač, *m.* 1. a debate.
 Déo, *m.* 2. a jaw, set of teeth.
 Deipř, *f.* 5. † haste.
 Deil, *f.* 4. a lathe.
 Déipř, *f.* 4. alms.
 Delb, *f.* 3. figure, form.
 Delg, *m.* 1. a thorn, pin.
 Delřač, *f.* 1. brightness.
 Deňon, *m.* 1. a demon, devil.
 Dép, *m.* 1. † a tear.
 Depb, *f.* 3. a churn.
 Deřc, *f.* 3. an eye.
 Deřňa, *f.* 7. palm of the hand.
 Deoč, *f.* 3. † a drink.
 Deopřač, *m.* 1. an alien, stranger.
 Dia, *m.* 7. † God.
 Diařal, *m.* 1. devil.
 Diař, *f.* 3. ear of corn.
 Dičen, or dičen, *m.* 1. protection. [venge.
 Digaltar, *m.* 1. re-
 Diře, *f.* 7. the deluge.
 Dímur, *m.* 1. pride.
 Ding, *f.* 4. a wedge.
 Dirle, *m.* 6. a die.
 Diččell, *m.* 1. endeavour.
 Djuc, *m.* 1. a duke.
 Dřige, *m.* 6. † law.
 Dobřón, *m.* 1. sorrow.
 Dočar, *m.* 1. harm.
 Doipe, *m.* 6. a grove.
 Dolar, *m.* 1. grief.
 Domblar, *m.* 1. gall.
 Doňañ, *m.* 1. the world. [day.
 Doňňač, *m.* 1. Sun-
 Donar, *m.* 1. ill-luck.
 Dořb, *f.* 3. a kind of grass. [music.
 Dořo, *m.* 1. humming,
 Dořn, *m.* 1. a fist.
 Dořncup, *m.* 1. a hilt.
 Dořup, *m.* 1. † a door.
 Dřaí, *m.* 7. † a heathen priest. [figure.
 Dřeč, *f.* 3. a form,
 Dřečt,

- Dpéct, *m.* 1. a poem.
 Dpemiſe, *m.* 6. a ladder.
 Dpem, *m.* 2. a tribe.
 Dpſſe, *f.* 7. a spark.
 Dpoiſél, *m.* 1. difficulty. [*people.*
 Dponſ, *f.* 3. a tribe.
 Dpúct, *m.* 2. dew; *gen.*—τα.
 Dpum, *m.* 5. † a back.
 Dpum, *f.* 4. embroidery.
 Dpúſ, *f.* 4. lust.
 Duaiſ, *f.* 4. a reward.
 Duam, *f.* 3. a poem.
 Dúe, *f.* 3. the ear.
 Dúſ, *f.* 4. † an element.
 Dúleſ, *m.* 2. † God.
 Duille, *f.* 6. a leaf.
 Duiſe, *m.* 6. † a man, person.
 Dúſ, *m.* 2. a fort.
 Dúſaſ, *m.* 2. † a camp, abode. [*country.*
 Dučar, *m.* 1. native
 e.
 Eč, *m.* 1. † a horse.
 'Eccor, *m.* 1. likeness.
 Ečlar, *f.* 3. horsewhip.
 Ečtſa, *f.* 6. an adventure.
 'Eo, *m.* 2. jealousy.
 'Eoac, *m.* 1. a jealous man, clothes, apparel.
 'Eoail, *f.* 5. advantage.
 'Eoaiſ, *m.* 1. the face.
 Eopac, *m.* 2. a division. [*gen.* eča.
 Eo, *m.* 2. time, law;
 'Eſ, *m.* 2. death; *gen.* éſa.
 Eſar, *m.* 2. order.
 Eſlar, *f.* 4. a church.
 Eſſia, *f.* 7. wisdom.
 Erienn, *m.* 1. ivy.
 Eſeſ, *f.* 3. or, *m.* 1. violence. [*ed man.*
 'Eiſer, *m.* 1. † a learn-
 'Eiſem, *f.* 3. a cry, shout.
 Eilic, *f.* 4. a hind.
 'Eiſge, *f.* 6. rising.
 'Eiſic, *f.* 4. a fine.
 Eſa, *f.* 6. a swan.
 Eſaſa, *f.* 7. } know-
 Eſaſaiſ, } ledge,
 f. 5. } art,
 } science.
 Elta, *f.* 7. a flock, herd.
 'Eſ, *m.* 1. † a bird.
 Eccar, *f.* 5. † a key.
 Eolſar, *m.* 1. knowledge.
 Eopna, *f.* 6. barley.
 Eſball, *m.* 1. a tail.
 Eſlaſ, *m.* 1. a saint.
 Eſſac, *m.* 1. the spring.
 Eſ, *m.* 2. a waterfal.
 Eſſaſ, *m.* 1. want.
 Eſbog, *m.* 1. a bishop.
 F.

F

Fæðar, <i>m.</i> 1. edge of a tool.	Ferðann, <i>m.</i> 1. land.
Færað, <i>m.</i> 1. power.	Ferð, <i>m.</i> 1. virtue.
Fáirð, <i>m.</i> 5. a prophet.	Ferðain, <i>f.</i> 5. rain.
Fáil, <i>f.</i> 5. † a ring.	Féróð, <i>f.</i> 3. a beard.
Fáilte, <i>f.</i> 6. a welcome.	Fiacal, <i>m.</i> 1. a tooth.
Faipe, <i>f.</i> 6. watching.	Fiac, <i>m.</i> 1. a debt.
Faiþþe, <i>f.</i> 6. the sea.	Fiac, <i>m.</i> 1. † a raven.
Fáirðe, <i>f.</i> 7. } confes-	Fiað, <i>m.</i> 1. a deer; <i>g.</i> fiað.
Fáirðin, <i>f.</i> 4. } sion.	Fiaðnað, <i>f.</i> 4. testi-
Fáirðneir, <i>f.</i> 4. intelli-	mony, presence.
gence, relation.	File, <i>m.</i> 7. a poet.
Fáirðine, <i>f.</i> 6. a pro-	Fii, <i>m.</i> 2. wine.
phesy.	Fine, <i>f.</i> 6. a tribe.
Faitce, <i>f.</i> 6. a field.	Finþað, <i>m.</i> 1. hair.
Faitcer, <i>m.</i> 1. fear.	Fir, <i>m.</i> 2. † knowledge.
Fala, <i>f.</i> 7. a grudge.	Fitcell, <i>f.</i> 3. chess.
Fallunn, <i>f.</i> 4. a mantle.	Flait, <i>f.</i> <i>m.</i> 5. a prince.
Fár, <i>m.</i> 1. growth.	Fleð, <i>f.</i> 3. a feast.
Fárað, <i>m.</i> 1. a desert.	Flercað, <i>m.</i> 1. a clown.
Fat, <i>f.</i> 2. cause.	Focal, <i>m.</i> 1. a word.
Feðar, <i>m.</i> 1. goodness.	Fogað, <i>f.</i> 5. plunder.
Feðt, <i>m.</i> 2. a time.	Fogað, <i>m.</i> 1. noise.
Feiðem, <i>m.</i> 2. † a	Fogaðaim, <i>f.</i> 5. learning.
debtor.	Fogaðar, <i>m.</i> 1. harvest.
Férðm, <i>f.</i> 4. † use.	Fogaðað, <i>m.</i> 2. † } assis-
Féil, <i>f.</i> 4. a festival.	Fogaðam, <i>m.</i> 2. } tance
Féir, <i>f.</i> 4. a feast.	Foiðe, <i>f.</i> 7. } pati-
Féit, <i>f.</i> 4. a sinew.	Foiðin, <i>f.</i> 4. } ence.
Fell, <i>m.</i> 1. or <i>f.</i> 3. trea-	Foiðcenn, <i>m.</i> 1. end.
son.	Foiðm, <i>f.</i> 4. a form.
Feoil, <i>f.</i> 5. flesh.	Fóirðneir, <i>m.</i> 1. vio-
Fer, <i>m.</i> 1. † a man.	lence. [ing.
Ferð, <i>f.</i> 2. a cow.	Folað, <i>m.</i> 1. a cover-
Ferð, <i>f.</i> 3. anger.	Folt, <i>m.</i> 1. † hair.
Ferð, <i>f.</i> 2. the alder	Fonn, <i>m.</i> 1. † land, a
tree.	tune.
	Fór,

- Fóp, *m.* 1. protection.
 Fopar, *m.* 1. know-
 ledge.
 Fopc, *m.* 1. † a fork.
 Fopmado, *m.* 1. envy.
 Fpaec, *m.* 1. heath;
gen. fpaic. [swer.
 Fpegpa, *m.* 6. an an-
 Fuact, *m.* 2. cold.
 Fuadoac, *m.* 1. plunder-
 ing.
 Fuaim, *f.* 5. sound.
 Fuat, *m.* 2. hatred.
 Fuigell, *m.* 1. a rem-
 nant.
 Fui, *f.* 5. † blood.

Б.

- BaBa, *see* goBa.
 BaBail, *f.* 5. a taking,
 conquest. [fork.
 BaBail, *f.* 3. a prop,
 BaB, *m.* 1. † a withe.
 Baet, *f.* 3. the wind.
 Baimim, *f.* 4. sand.
 BaJar, *m.* 1. a disease.
 Banna, *m.* 6. a gander.
 Bar, *f.* 3. a stalk, stem.
 Béo, *m.* 1. † a goose.
 Beöap, *m.* 1. Arum,
 (a plant.)
 Béž, *f.* 3. a bough, arm.
 Beimpeö, *m.* 1. winter.
 Beimeimai, *f.* 5. a birth.
 Belac, *f.* 3. the moon.
- Bellamain, *f.* 5. a pro-
 mise.
 Bem, *m.* 2. a gem.
 Ben, *m.* 1. love.
 Biall, *m.* 2. a hostage.
 Billa, *m.* 6. a servant.
 Biuimai, *f.* 4. a fir-tree.
 Blac, *f.* 3. palm of the
 hand.
 Blar, *m.* 1. a lock.
 Blenn, *m.* 2. a valley.
 Bleo, *m.* 7. a tumult,
 flight.
 Blicar, *m.* 1. prudence.
 Blimač, *m.* 1. a lobster.
 Bloine, *f.* 6. glass.
 Blóip, *f.* 4. glory.
 Blór, *m.* 11. noise, talk.
 Blún, *f.* 3. a knee.
 Bñai, *f.* 6. the counte-
 nance.
 Bnīm, *m.* 2. † an action.
 Bnúir, *f.* 4. the face.
 Bob, *m.* 1. a beak.
 BoBa, *m.* 7. a smith.
 Boio, *f.* 4. theft.
 Bopet, *m.* 1. † a garden.
 Bpáö, *m.* 2. love.
 Bpáñ, *f.* 4. ugliness.
 Bpápa, *f.* 3. grace;
wants singular.
 Bpéim, *m.* 5. † a bit,
 piece.
 Bpenn, *m.* 1. a joke.
 Bpian, *f.* 3. the sun.
 Bpuaz, *f.* 3. the hair.
 Bpuao, *f.* 3. the cheek.
 Buar, *f.* 4. danger.
 Bual,

Đual, *m.* 1. coal.

Đualā, *f.* 7. the shoulder.

Đuīde, *f.* 6. a prayer.

Đut, *m.* 2. † a voice, word.

l.

Đall, *f.* 3. a thong;
gen. éille.

Đapmēipge, *f.* 6. mid-
night prayer.

Đarc, *m.* 1. a fish.

Đpīnn, *m.* 1. hell.

Đm, *m.* 4. butter.

Đmell, *m.* 1. a burden.

Đmġāġ, *m.* 1. rowing.

Đñber, *m.* 1. mouth of
a river.

Đñcinn, *f.* 4. the brain.

Đñgeñ, *f.* 3. a daughter.

Đñro, *f.* 4. shrovetide.

Đñr, *f.* 4. † an island.

Đnnire, *f.* 7. } narra-
tive,

Đnnirñ, *f.* 4. } telling.

Đnntinn, *f.* 4. the mind.

Đñao, *m.* 1. a place.

Đngā, *f.* 7. a claw, nail;
pl. ingne.

Đngñao, *m.* 2. † } won-
der.

Đngñāġ, *m.* 2. } der.

Đmāġ, *m.* 2. treasure.

Đētap, *m.* 1. lower part.

lēt, *m.* 2. corn.

L.

Lā, *m.* 7. † a day.

Lāb, *f.* 3. a lip.

Lāčā, *f.* 7. † duck.

Lāeč, *m.* 1. a hero.

Lāeġ, *m.* 1. a calf.

Lālf, *f.* 5. a tulip.

Lālp, *f.* 5. † a mare.

Lām, *f.* 3. a hand

Lann, *f.* 3. a sword,
blade.

Lāp, *m.* 1. floor.

Lāpāp, *f.* 5. † a flame.

Lebap, *m.* 1. a book.

Lec, *f.* 3. a flag-stone.

Leca, *f.* 7. † a cheek.

Lečt, *m.* 2. a grave.

Léigenn, *m.* 1. a les-
son.

Léiger, *m.* 1. a cure.

Lém, *f.* 4. † a leap.

Léñe, *f.* 6. a shirt.

Leirge, *f.* 6. sloth.

Lenn, *m.* 2. † ale.

Lep, *m.* 1. the sea;
gen. lip.

Lepġ, *f.* 3. an emi-
nence.

Ler, *m.* 2. profit.

Letap, *m.* 1. leather.

Leomāñ, *m.* 1. a moth.

León, *m.* 1. a lion.

Liaġ, *m.* 2. a phisician;
gen. leġā,

Lín

Lín, *m.* 1. flax.
 Linn, *f.* 4. † a pool.
 Lîr, *m.* 2. † a fort,
 house.
 Litir, *f.* 4. a letter.
 Loč, *m.* 2. † a lake.
 Lóčnan, *m.* 1. a torch.
 Loinger, *f.* 3. † a fleet.
 Loinger, *m.* 1. banish-
 ment.
 Long, *f.* 3. a ship.
 Lopg, *m.* 1. a troop.
 Luačair, *f.* 5. a bul-
 rush, rushes.
 Lúb, *f.* 3. a loop.
 Luč, *f.* 3. a mouse.
 Lučt, *m.* 1. people.
 Lúgnar, *f.* 2. August ;
 Lammás.
 Luiĭ, *f.* 4. an herb.
 Lumain, *f.* 4. † a veil.
 Lur, *m.* 2. † an herb.

W.

Wac, *m.* 1. † a son.
 Wacam, *m.* 1.)
 Wacaem, *m.* 1.)
 a youth.
 Wacair, *m.* 6. a field.
 Wada, *m.* 7. a dog.
 Wadpa, *m.* 7. a dog.
 Wael, *m.* 1. a servant.
 Waep, *m.* 1. a steward,
 serjeant.
 Wág, *m.* 1. a plain.
 Wág, *m.* 2. a trump.
 Wagač, *m.* 1. mocking.

Waiwe, *m.* 6. a stick.
 Waiwî, *f.* 4. morning.
 Waiôm, *f.* 4. † a breach.
 Waiġoeñ, *f.* 3. a mai-
 den.
 Waiġeñ, *f.* 3. a place.
 Waiġirter, *m.* 1. a
 master.
 Waiñ, *f.* 4. goods.
 Wainir, *f.* 4. a spear.
 Wairg, *f.* 4. woe.
 Wála, *m.* 6. a bag.
 Wála, *f.* 7. eyebrow.
 Wañac, *m.* 1. † a monk.
 Wann, *f.* 3. a wedge.
 Wapbña, *f.* 7. an ele-
 gy.
 Wapc, *m.* 1. a horse.
 Wapmor, *m.* 1. mar-
 ble.
 Wapt, *m.* 1. beef.
 Wápt, *m.* 2. March.
 Wátair, *f.* 5. † a mo-
 ther.
 Weġail, *f.* 5. deceit.
 Weġair, *f.* 5. memory.
 Wecañ, *m.* 1. † a par-
 snip. [bulk.
 Wéo, *m.* 1. bigness.
 Wedap, *f.* 3. † a churn.
 Weč, *f.* 3. a balance.
 Wečair, *f.* 4. mirth.
 Wečón, *f.* 3. middle.
 Wéčg, *m.* 1. whey.
 Weirg, *f.* 4. rust.
 Wéipleč, *m.* 1. a rogue.
 Well, *m.* 1. a hill, ball.
 Wem, *f.* 3. a kiss.

Weng,

Weng, *f.* 3. deceit.

Weima, *f.* 7. courage.

Wep, *m.* 1. † a finger.

Wepbal, *m.* 1. a mistake.

Wi, *f.* 7. † a month.

Wian, *f.* 3. will.

Wiar, *f.* 3. a dish.

Wil, *f.* 3. † honey.

Wile, *m.* 7. a soldier.

Win, *f.* 4. meal.

Winn, *m.* 1. a crown, oath.

Wip, *f.* 3. a part.

Wipe, *f.* 6. madness.

Wipneč, *m.* 1. courage.

Wipup, *m.* 1. measure.

Wog, *m.* 2. † a slave.

Wogal, *m.* 1. a husk.

Woiu, *f.* 4. a vow.

Woiu, *f.* 5. † a bog.

Woiuob, *m.* 1. money.

Wong, *f.* 3. mane, crest. [ment.

Wopobal, *f.* 5. parlia-

Wuc, *f.* 3. a pig.

Wume, *f.* 6. a nurse.

Wuin, *f.* 4, the back.

Wuinél, *m.* 1. neck.

Wuntep, *f.* 3. people, tribe.

Wup, *f.* *m.* 5. † the sea.

Wupigen, *f.* 3. a burden, charge, family.

Wup, *m.* 1. † a wall.

N.

Naipe, *f.* 6. shame.

Nama, *f.* 7. an enemy.

Naiue, *m.* 7. a babe, infant.

Naem, *m.* 1. a Saint.

Næpčac, *f.* 3. a snipe.

Natap, *f.* 5. a snake.

Ned, *f.* 3. a nest.

Nél, *m.* 1. † a cloud.

Níu, *m.* 3. † a thing.

Nim, *f.* 4. poison.

Nóu. *m.* 1. † an abbreviation.

Nóu, *f.* 5. † noon.

O.

Obap, *f.* 4. † work.

Oč, *f.* 3. a virgin.

Očlác, *m.* 1. a servant.

Oue, *m.* 7. a god-father, tutor.

Oiup, *f.* 4. snow.

Oiup, *f.* 4. snow.

Oilemui, *f.* 5. nurture, education.

Oineč, *m.* 1. liberality, dignity. [sury.

Oipčipe, *m.* 6. a trea-

Oi, *m.* 2. drinking, drink.

Oia, *f.* 6. oil, olive.

Oiann, *f.* 2. † wool.

- Oĩc, *m.* 1. † harm. Poll, *m.* 1. † a hole or
 Ollaĩ, *m.* 2. † a doctor, pit. [jig
 chief bard. Poĩt, *m.* 1. † a tune,
 Oĩóĩ, *f.* 5. honour, Pĩáĩ, *m.* 1. brass. [bounce.
 respect. Pĩeb, *f.* 3. a kick,
 Oĩ, *m.* 1. gold. Pĩóĩnn, pĩáĩnn, *f.* 4.
 Oĩáĩo, *f.* 4. an oration. a dinner, a meal.
 Oĩna, *f.* 7. barley, *g.*
 oĩnaĩ. Punc, *m.* 1. a point,
 article.
 Pur, *m.* 1. a lip.

P

- Pailĩ, *f.* 4. the palm
 tree. [fering.
 Páĩ, *f.* 4. passion, suf-
 Páĩoe, *m.* 6. a child.
 Páĩtáĩ, *m.* 1. a crab-
 fish
 Péĩla, *m.* 6. a pearl.
 Peĩĩa, *f.* 7. a person.
 Pĩan, *f.* 3. † *g.* péĩne,
 pain.
 Pĩáĩt, *f.* 3. a worm.
 Pĩb, *f.* 3. a pipe, flute.
 Pĩbáĩ, *m.* 1. pepper.
 Pláĩ, *f.* 3. a plague.
 Pláĩĩ, *m.* 1. a husk or
 shell.
 Pléĩĩ, *f.* 3. a noise, a
 slap.
 Pluc, *f.* 3. the cheek.
 Plúĩ, *m.* 1. flour, meal.
 Pobulĩ, *m.* 1. † a people,
 congregation.
 Póĩ, *f.* 3. a kiss.

R.

- Ráĩ, *m.* 1. * a say-
 ing.
 Raĩáĩc, *m.* 1. sight.
 Rann, *m.* 1. a verse,
 a part.
 Ré, *f.* 6. the moon.
 Reĩt, *m.* 2. power, au-
 thority.
 Réĩún, *m.* 1. reason.
 Reĩte, *m.* 6. a ram.
 Reoĩ, *m.* 1. † frost.
 Rĩ, *m.* 7. a king.
 Riáĩuilĩ, *f.* 5. a rule,
 government.
 Riáĩ, *f.* 3. distribution,
 obedience.
 Riáĩc, *m.* 1. a moor,
 fen ; *g.* pĩáĩc.
 Rinn, *f.* 4. the point of
 a weapon.
 Rĩcĩt, *m.* 2. the shape,
 likeness.

Rĩĩáĩ,

Riġaň, *f.* 2. † a queen. Sceč, *f.* 3. a bush,
 Rîč, *m.* 2. † a course, briar.
 flight. Scél, *m.* 1. † a story.
 Róo, *m.* 2. a way, road. Sciaň, *f.* 3. *g.* peňe,
 Roġa, *f.* 7. choice. a knife. [shield.
 Rór, *m.* 2. a rose. Sciač, *f.* 3. a wing, a
 Rořġ, *m.* 1. † an eye. Scol, *f.* 4. a school.
 Rot, *m.* 2. a wheel. Scolb, *f.* 3. † a pricle.
 Rúň, *m.* 3. † a secret. Scpín, *f.* 3. a shrine.
 Ruaiġ, *f.* 4. flight, Scpîr, *m.* 1. † ruin,
 chace. destruction.

S

Sac, *m.* 1. a sack. Scuab, *f.* 3. a broom.
 Sæġal, *m.* 1. the world, Sebac, *m.* 1. a hawk.
 life. Selġ, *f.* 3. hunting, a
 Sazap, *m.* 1. a priest. Séo, *m.* 2. † a jewel.
 Saigeo, *f.* 3. or *m.* 1. Seňčar, *m.* 2. antiquity.
 an arrow, dart. Sepc, *m.* 1. and *f.* 3.
 Sail, *f.* 4. a beam. love, affection.
 Sail, *f.* 5. a willow-tree. Seirġ, *f.* 4. sedge.
 Sail, *f.* 4. fat. [ness. Seol, *m.* 1. † a sail.
 Saint, *f.* 4. covetous- Scat, *m.* 2. a shadow.
 Sál, *f.* 3. a heel. Sîc, *m.* 1. † frost.
 Salann, *m.* 1. salt. Sîl, *m.* 1. seed, issue.
 Salčap, *m.* 1. filth. Sinnač, *m.* 1. a fox.
 Salčaiř, *f.* 5. † a psal- Sîra, *m.* 6. a court, par-
 ter, chronicle. liament.
 Samaiň, *f.* 5. all-hal- Síč, *f.* 4. peace.
 lows; *g.* řamna. Slav, *m.* 1. theft, ra-
 Samřač, *m.* 1. summer. pine.
 Saí, *m.* 7. † a learned Slámte, *f.* 6. health.
 man. Slám, *m.* 2. a lock of
 Sæčap, *m.* 1. labour. hair or wool.
 Saep, *m.* 1. a carpenter. Slat, *f.* 3. a rod, a yard,
 s 3. Sléġ,

Sleḡ, *f.* 3. a spear.

Shab̃, *m.* 3. † a mountain.

Slige, *f.* 6. † a way, road.

Slīct, *m.* 2. † seed, offspring.

Slīr, *m.* 2. † a side, side of a country.

Sluaḡ, *m.* 1. † an army, multitude.

Sluaḡar̃, *f.* 4. a shovel.

Smép, *f.* 3. grease.

Smeiḡ, *f.* 4. the chin.

Smól, *m.* 1. snuff of a candle.

Snaṡar̃, *f.* 3. a needle.

Soirḡél, *m.* 1. the gospel.

Solár, *m.* 1. comfort.

Solur̃, *m.* 1. † light.

Spér, *f.* 4. a liking, fondness.

Speī, *f.* 3. a scythe.

Spér, *f.* 3. the sky, firmament.

Spian, *m.* 1. a bridle.

Spól, *m.* 1. sattin, silk.

Spur̃, *m.* 2. † a stream.

Stal̃, *f.* 3. a stallion.

Stoc, *m.* 1. † a sounding-horn. [joy,

Subáice, *f.* 6. virtue.

Suḡ, *m.* 2. juice, liquor.

Suíde, *f.* 6. a seat.

Súil̃, *f.* 5. the eye.

T.

Taeḡ, *m.* 1. a side.

Táiñ, *f.* 5. † a land, country.

Tarpeī, *m.* 1. a journey.

Tál̃, *m.* 1. an adze.

Tál̃, *f.* 2. dropping.

Talam̃, *f.* 2. or *m.* 1. the earth.

Tarḡ, *m.* 1. a bull.

Tec̃, *m.* 3. a house.

Téo, *f.* 2. a rope.

Tegarc, *m.* 1. teaching, doctrine.

Teḡiaṡ, *m.* 1. a family.

Tempull, *m.* 1. † a church or temple.

Tengā, *f.* 7. a tongue.

Ter̃, *m.* 2. heat.

Térom, *f.* 4. † death.

Teine, *f.* 6. fire.

Tigerna, *m.* 6. a lord.

Tīmna, *m.* 6. a will, testament.

Tīnrc̃iaḡ, *m.* 2. † }
Tīnrc̃iam̃, *m.* 2. }
beginning.

Tīnól̃, *m.* 1. a congregation.

Tír, *f.* 3. a land, country.

Tnúṡ, *f.* 2. *g.* tnúṡa, envy.

Tobar̃, *m.* 1. † a well.

Toil̃,

Τοῖς, <i>f.</i> 4. the will.	Τὸ πῦρ, <i>m.</i> 2. a journey.
Τόνν, <i>f.</i> 3. a wave.	
Τοῦαδ, <i>m.</i> 1. † regard, fruit, profit.	U.
Τράϊς, <i>f.</i> 5. the sea- shore.	Uα, <i>m.</i> 6. † a descen- dant, grandson.
Τράτ, <i>f.</i> 2. time, sea- son.	Uαῖα, <i>m.</i> 1. pride.
Τρεῖς, <i>f.</i> 3. a tribe.	Uαῖτα, <i>m.</i> 1. the top, cream
Τρέο, <i>m.</i> 2. a herd or flock.	Uαῖς, <i>f.</i> 5. a den, grave.
Τριῖοιο, <i>f.</i> 4. the Tri- nity.	Uαῖνερ, <i>m.</i> 1. secrecy, solitude.
Τρόκαιε, <i>f.</i> 6. mercy.	Uαῖν, <i>f.</i> 5. a den or cave.
Τροῖς, <i>f.</i> 4. a foot.	Uαῖν, <i>f.</i> 4. time.
Τυαδ, <i>f.</i> 2. a hatchet.	Uαῖρ, <i>f.</i> 4. an hour.
Τυατ, <i>f.</i> 3. the country.	Uαῖν, <i>m.</i> 1. a lamb
Τυῖε, <i>f.</i> 6. straw, thatch.	Uβαλ, <i>m.</i> 1. † an apple.
Τυῖε, <i>f.</i> 6. a flood,	Uετ, <i>m.</i> 1. † the breast.
Τυῖατ, <i>f.</i> 2. a hill.	Uille, <i>f.</i> 7. an elbow.
Τύμ, <i>m.</i> 1. a tower.	

N. B.—1. Derivatives in αῖε, αῖοε, υῖοε, are of the *sixth* Declension.

2. Derivatives in αῖ, εῖ, αῖρ, εῖρ, are of the *first* Declension; but some in αῖρ and εῖρ are of the *second*.

3. Derivatives in αῖτ, are of the *second* Declension.

4. Derivatives in οῖρ, εοῖρ, υῖο, are of the *fifth* Declension.

5. Diminutives

5. Diminutives in áin, are of the *first* Declension.

6. Diminutives in ín and og, are of the *third* Declension.

7. Verbal Nouns, whose characteristic Vowel is *broad*, are of the *second* Declension.

8. Abstract Nouns, formed from the Genitives of Adjectives, are of the *sixth* Declension.

The above Rules being pretty general, it was not thought necessary to encrease the Vocabulary by inserting Nouns reducible to them.—See pages 20 and 181.



We shall conclude with a little verse, in Ogláchar, often subjoined to Gaelic MSS :

Truaḡ rḡn, a leḃráinḡ bḡs báin ;
 Tícrad ain lá ir bu rír,
 Déirad neḡ or cinn do óláir,
 Ní mairienn ain lám do rcpíḃ !

*How sad it is, fair little book ;
 The day shall sure arrive,
 When o'er thy page it shall be said,
 Thy Author's not alive !*

This

This appears to possess so much of the spirit of the following lines of the Persian poet, Hirbed Hormuzyar, that we cannot forbear quoting them here :

“ This which I have written, I know not who
“ shall read.

“ Though I should die, without doubt this
“ will remain,

“ The black characters of the writing will
“ endure,

“ When he that wrote them shall have moul-
“ der'd into clay.

FINIS.

102

ERRATA.

INTRODUCTION.

Page 14, line 3, for typical read typographical.

GRAMMAR.

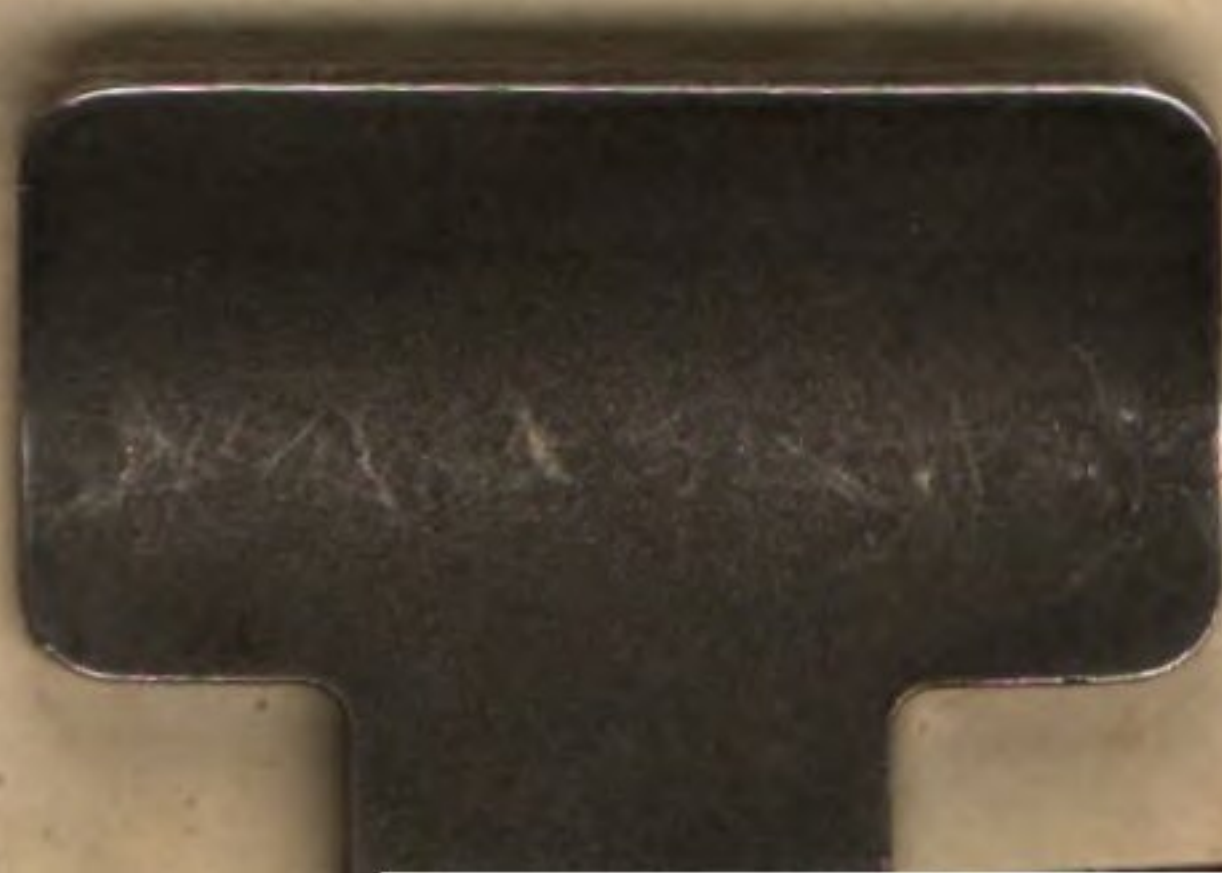
Page 27, line 2, for ceɾɾ read ceɾɾɾ.

48, ——— 15, for ʒabɾɾɾɾɾ read ʒabɾɾɾɾɾ.

65, ——— 12, for *off me* read *of* or *off me*.

102, ——— 36, for ɔɾɾɾɾ read ɔɾɾɾɾɾ.

108, ——— 2, for asaɾɾ read as, aɾɾ.



Ze

O'Connor, E.

Grammar of the Gaelic language

Dublin 1808

L.rel. 310

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